Missing Page

1 OCTOBER 1920
1 TO 2

138108

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Ltd., and now standing in the name of Mr. Ashratlal Purshotamdass, by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Paynment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the 23rd day of March, 1920. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person, having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever, is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the Port Trustee at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered, waived and of no effect.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1920.

(Sd.) ASHRATLAL PURSHOTAMDASS,
Proprietor of the Lost Debenture.

Counter-signed.

C. PUSEY GAY,
Ag. Chief Accountant,
Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—No. 524, Year of Loan 1909, Value Rs. 1,000.
5186

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of Directors held at the Company's office on 20th September, 1920, the first call of Rs. 25 per share of the above Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 1st November 1920 at the Registered office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Interest at 9 per cent will be charged on payments made after 1st November, 1920.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 30th September, 1920.
5214

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.
SALARY, RS. 1,000 PER MONTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Municipal Hospitals. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine and Surgery and be trained Bacteriologists with first-rate knowledge and experience in infectious diseases. They should be under 50 years of age and should produce evidence of experience in the charge of hospitals or beds for infectious diseases during a period of not less than 6 months and of experience in a responsible capacity of the work of a Bacteriologist.

The candidate appointed will be required to take charge, in the first instance, of two hospitals containing in all 300 beds.

The appointment will be for five years and renewable at the end of that time. Three months' notice of intention to resign will be required. In accordance with Section 83 of the Municipal Act, 1888 the Officer appointed will be liable to dismissal for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

The salary of the post will be Rs. 1,000 per month.

The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained from the Executive Health Office in Bombay.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 1st November 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON
Ag. Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th Sept. 1920.
5212

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT OOMERKHADY ROAD.

...owing valuable immoveable property belonging to our clients is for ... invited from the in... some. Offers are ... 9th

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I. B. P. PETROL.

OUR SUPPLIES of sea borne Petrol have now been received and the public are informed that the rate of I. B. P. Petrol will be reduced to Rs. 1-11-0 per gallon as from 1st October, 1920.

The public are requested to report immediately to this office any instance of dealers attempting to charge them in excess of this rate.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.,
Carlton House, Fort.
5206

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOMINIC SEBASTIAN CONCICAO, of Bandora, Christian Inhabitant, the Administrator of the property and credits B. B. Concicao deceased has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client JAFFERBHAI SOMJI. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 890 square yards or thereabouts and registered under survey No. 31, Pot No. 3, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon all which premises are situate at Palli Hill Road, Bandora, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, District Thana and are bounded on the East by the property of Vaga Marwadi, on the West partly by passage and partly by the land belonging to the late Mr. M. C. Pereira, on the North by St. Joseph's Convent and on the South by the property of Mr. Dias.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1920.

PHEROZE N. GHANDHY,
For Messrs. Shroff and Vachha,
5208 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI VALI SULEMAN, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the North-eastern side of Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the City and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3698 and which is bounded on the North-west by Plot No. 15 of the first Nagpada Estate on the North-east by a service passage and two spaces left for dust bins and on the South by Bellasis Road, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 16 and the buildings and tenements whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3215-18 and Street Nos. 1-3.

Dated the 29th September, 1920.

F. P. PAVRI.
Purchaser's Attorney.
5200

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PRANJIWAN PITAMBER and AMRATLAL PITAMBER, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to in or against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, charge, trust, partition, share, maintenance possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Ground partly of ... quit and Grand Rent and partly of Pension and Tax tenures (since redeemed) together with ... messuage or dwelling house standing ... situate, lying and being on the East ... Dadaji Street, within the ... istration Sub-District of Bombay, ... admeasurement ... square ... ceabouts and registered ... and Revenue under Collector's ... No. 5994, Old Survey No. 491 ... No. 2168 and ground rent ... Old No. 47, New No. 418, ... New Survey No. 2/9168 ... assessed by the Collector ... Taxes under "A" ... No. 25 and bounded ... on or towards the ... Bhika and Bhani... on or towards ... daji Street, on ... roperty of ... of ... rds ... ys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household Furniture, Sundry Articles, insolvents' tools of watch making, Bicycles, Motor Car Carriages, Horses etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards book stands, etc., etc.

By the order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-law, the guardian of the minor Jusab Haji Moosa.

Writing table, cupboard, mehta boxes, velvet lined sofa, wearing apparels of silk, cotton copper and brass utensils, etc., etc.

By the order of the offices concerned.
24 cases Gouda Eye brand cheese.
17 cases baking powders.
2 cases atol mouthwash.
1 case cigarettes.
4 hanging Electric Fans.
1,200 cwts mica.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Narbheram Dayashanker Dave who bought the goods on 23rd August, 1920.

40 bags Chiraten powder.

Kenneth Mac I Kemp, Esq., the official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Edward Wilson, an insolvent:—Carpenter benches, one wheel cutting lathe with drill machine, one policing machine, one drilling machine, vices, old files, set of drawing materials, small lot of clock and watch materials, clock-maker tablel with tools, glass drawers, show cases small cupboards, etc., etc.

100 tins of Red oxide colour.

On account and risk of Noble perfumery company.

50,000 pieces bottles caps.

The furniture of an European Gentleman.

Cupboard, card table, carpet, commode, washing table, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Sale of horses and carriages.

A Ford motor car, Bosch magneto 5 seaters in good running order.

One Wolsely Sideley motor car in good running order.

Posts with Loops, Panels, Rails, King Posts, Window, Doors, Tie beams, Rafters Saw bench with cutters, etc., etc.

THE AUCTION SALE of Posts with Loops, Panels, Rails, King Posts, Window, Doors, Tie beams, Rafters Saw bench with cutters, etc. etc.

By the order of Messrs. W. Palliser and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Omiar Foundery, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, the following of various sizes:—Posts with loops, Panels, Rails finished king posts, king post trusses without struts, windows, doors, tie-beams, principal rafters, batteries, plank P. T. and G. scantlings short length, check frames, J. W. Trussels, and saw bench with cutter.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF GLADSTONE BAGS, SUIT CASES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, SOFT COLLARS FELT HATS, TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, AND SUITINGS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND MERCHANTS.

On FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), Fort, Bombay, by the order of the parties concerned, a new consignment just arrived per s. s. "Colaba", a large quantity of superior piece-goods, Babai trunks, Gladstone bags, Suit cases, Kit bags, Collar boxes, Ready-made Shirts, Pyjama suits, Soft Collars, Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Real Holland Cloth for Suiting, white mercerised cloth for shirting, etc., etc.

The goods are on view at the Auction Rooms. The goods will be sold in lots suitable to purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By the order of the Officer-in-Charge, Ordnance Department, Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at the Ordnance Department, behind the Town Hall, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1920, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Enamelware Tins Dubbing, Brass Scrap, Felt Scrap, Iron Scrap, Lead Old, Leather Scrap, Tin Scrap, Cruvas Scrap, Aluminum old, Brass old, Buckets of sorts, candles unserviceable, Copper old, Cordage old, Earthenware, Enamelledware, Iron cast scrap, Iron tinned old, Iron wrought scrap, Leather old, Stell scrap, zinc old.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 1st day of Oct. 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain-plated ware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass electric rar chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich plated ware, French safe, copper and aluminium utensils, full plate 10 by 8 Thornton Pickard Ruby camera with Dallmeger's len... etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulabchand Vanaji, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed, Abdul Reheman Haji Ahmed, Rakhtabibi, Hussainabibi, Aishabibi and Jerbibi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1912, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Borah Street, without the Fort, fronting the Borah Street, on the South in the Registration Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2271-235-236, New No. 9340, a/7546, 7547, Old Survey No. 1695-1688-1689, New Survey No. 908, 2/924, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6464, Street No. 45-47, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Borah Street, on or towards the East by the property of Goolbai, wife of Behram Irani, on or towards the South by the property of Hirjibhoy Jamshedji and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Cawasji, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Haji Ahmed Nanoobhai Attar and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagees' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the Mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co. at their office No. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

One case Printing Press (Universal Job Press 18 by 15 with cast roller and roller mould.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

38 casks magnesium chloride.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 grey arab horse, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable large Bungalow, with Very Rich Furniture, Electric Light, Dynamo, Etc., on Bund Road, in the Civil Lines at Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhai Nancy, the executors of the last will and testament of Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable Bungalow with very rich furniture, electric light, dynamo etc.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, bungalows, No. 23, Bund Garden Road and other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road in the Civil Lines in Poona, the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, Zilla Poona, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas or one lac thirty thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land bears Survey No. 24, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bund Road, on or towards the West by Kajiputti land and by property formerly belonging to Moses Sonks and since to Mundi Krishna Ayub Mudiar, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mahomed Sidick and Dhunjisha Jamseiji and beyond it by the road leading to the Boat Club and on or towards the South by the property of Madge Krishna Ayub together with the furniture, crockery, glassware, motor engine dynamo and fittings and other articles lying in the said bungalow and premises under sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mafubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,37,917 SERVICEABLE TRADE GUNNIES (BAGS).

On TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Serviceable Trade Gunnies, now lying at S. and T. Corps, Manufacturing Section, F Shed, Grain Depot, Sewree Reclamation, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller, Contracts:—

1,30,167 Serviceable Trade Gunnies.
2,750 Bags Barley Size 2 B Maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made on the 4th September, 1920, and under instructions from Mr. Abdulhusein Gulamhusein, the guardian of the person and property of Mahomedbhoy and Salehbhoy Kaderbhoy, the minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 20th October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Churchgate Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under A Ward No. 1341, Street No. 28-32 and bounded on the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Begmahomed, on the West by the property of Rustomjee Jamasjee Mehta, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the Churchgate Street aforesaid, and which premises are now in occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st October, 1920.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LD. ATTRACTION

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M.

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY

LAST THREE NIGHTS

"DON"

Charles Quartermaine in his original role of "DON" which he created in London

PLANS at ROSE & Co, upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE THIRD WEEK

comes to a close to-day.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present today the Third Week's Instalment of 6 parts-6,000 feet—of their tremendously powerful Photo-serial

"Lightning Bryce"

The Serial swims on splendidly! It has fascinated—charmed—amazed—astounded the Cinema-loving Public of Bombay.

JACK HOXIE

The Dauntless, Fearless Hero and Champion Boxer, and ANN LITTLE, the Matchless, Peerless Heroine have now actually become household names.

Do not miss to see this Week's really interesting Instalment.

A Roaring Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

THE LAST DAY.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present for the Last Time To-day the soul-inspiring Triangle Photodrama,

"The Flame of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)

featuring the pretty Quee of the Dance Hall Girls

DOROTHY DALTON.

DO NOT MISS THIS LAST OPPOLTUNITY.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

Good Bye!

The Popular Hero-the Man who is the Talk of the Town for the last 6 Weeks—

"Elmo the Fearless"

bids you to-day a loving farewell. To-day is the

LAST CHANCE

to see the last 6 parts—6000 feet—of the universally popular serial.

DO NOT MISS IT!

Tonight—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Prec...

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TE...

And Now—Be Prep...

TO-MO...

To-morrow—Saturday ... new powerful

MOON...

MOO...

MOO...

featuri...

THE EX...

To-day at ...

A Drama of High... and Morals.

FRANK ...

in

"DO...

for

DOLL...

Shown for the fir...

THE EM...

To-day at 6-30, 8-1...

MARY PIC...

Sweet, Snappy, Beau... Loving, Furious-tempe... considerate, thoughtless, lavishly slatternly attired, romantic, honourable, a safe cracker, d... shimmy dancer and crackshooter, some alley denizen—that's

"THE HOOD...

THE EMP...

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 ...

PATHE PRESENTS ...

A SPECIAL MILLION DO...

TWO-REEL COMED...

"BUMPING ...

BROAD...

Featuring that Ini...

HAROLD ...

That Wha...

HAROL...

"BUM...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

...EMENTS.

...COMING SHORTLY
...ST-END CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD

...K BROTHER'S
...ounces
...0,000
...CTION

THEDA BARA
THE INCOMPARABLE
IN
SALOME
BEING
The Screened Story of the Scriptural Siren Who Danced Maddeningly for a Man's Head :: :: ::

Jerusalem Lives Again
in All Its Ancient Glory

...IMPERIAL
...PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
in
THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

Episode Nine—THE CELLAR GANGSTERS
Episode Ten—THE FORGED CHECK
PATHE GAZETTE
The latest news of the World
SLIMKINS AND BRAWINE
...IC CARTOON AND A POLLARD COMIC
POPULAR PRICES
TIME
...-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinees on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

...seen the First instalment of the incomparable Serial
...GREAT GAMBLE
...hat this is a really mighty serial tinged with pathos ...ly bea utifully told and splendidly directed featuring ...ARLES HUTCHISON
as
...NG OF THRILLS.
...lment ? You can even begin it to-day and still
4-5-6 together with a sparkling Comedy at
Majestic.
...3-45, or 10-30.
...DAY 3-30 and 5-15.
Bank Holidays only.

...SK
OCTO...

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Last nights of the popular picture bill
A comedy drama in five parts
"JOY".
An impulsive lad is disowned by his father upon his marrage to an actress. The lad leaves his wife. A girl is born to them called "JOY" who brings about, in after years, reconciliation between the father and son and also brings her father and mother into a happy union.
Also a fine comic.
"His Waiting Career."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !!
Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4,
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

EMPIRE THEATRE
A GORGEOUS ATTRACTION.
Commencing Tuesday 5th October for a short Season
W. BANVARD presents his
London Musical Comedy Company
25 Artistes Direct from London
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
Tuesday 5th Wed. 6th & Thurs. 7th at 9-30 p.m.
"PLUMS FOR PICKING"
Friday 8th, Sat. 9th and Sun. 10th
"CASTLES IN SPAIN"
A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts
Sunday 10th Matinees at 5-30 p.m.
Booking at ROSE & Co,.
Price Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1
Owing to enormous cost of production it has been found necessary by charging Re. 1 excess for all Reserved Seats.

C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
Estd.) INDIAN MECHANISTS (1904
100, DURGA CHARAN MITTER STREET,
Beadon Square P. O. CALCUTTA.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Rubber Stamps PRICE Monogram and Signature Stamp Rs. 2, Ordinary Line Stamps 1 Line As. 8—2 Lines As. 10—3 Lines As. 12—upwards As. 2 per Line, Oval, Round or Square Size Shape—Stamp Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8 each. Self-inking Pad 2" by 3½" Size As. 12, Universal Dater Re. 1-4 Numbering Stamp Re. 1-4—Movable Dating Stamp with Mohor Rs. 4—Watch and Calendar Stamp with Name and Adress Rs. 3-8 each. Word Printer 12 kinds R. S. Paid. Cancelled, Urgent etc., Rs. 2 per set—Superior quality with Stand Rs. 3-8—Rubber Fountain Pen Re. 1-4—Home Printer—a key to printing—For Private and Commercial Use No. 1 Rs. 25, No. 2 Rs. 15, No. 3 Rs. 10, No. 4 Rs. 6 each. Office Printing Outfit Rs. 4-8, Trial Solicited. Agents wanted on Liberal Commission.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 24/12.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9¼.
D. D. on London 1/9-5/16.
3 M/st D.A. 1/10¼.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 167.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 158.
American Cross Rate Dol. 3.49½.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 52.20.
London Silver Spot D. 59-1/8.
London Silver forward D. 59-7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 80.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 73.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak owing to speculative selling.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2700, By. Cotton 1150, By. Dyeing 3060, Century 970, Cent. India 5125, Colaba Land 2560, Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1190, David 1690, Fazulbhoy 1760, Finlay 1130, Ind. Bleaching 315, Ind. Malwa 560, Kastoor...hand 1950, Kohinoor 3510, New ...Great 890, ...arls 1130, Phoenix 960, Shapurji 392/8, Sim... 815/8 xrt., Swan 112...7/8, Swadeshi 4860, ... Mill 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...820, By. ...rma 680, By. Burma ...etrol 18/12, ...

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool. Sept. 27th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			
" " Sales of East Indian			50
" " Imports			
Mid. Americans Spot			25.50
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			59.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	24.00	20.85
	Jan.	21.30	21.72
	Mar.	21.03	21.70
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.		21.05
	Jan.		19.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Sept 28th

Months	To-day's price.
Sept	17.20
Oct.	16.90
Nov.	16.65
Dec.	16.55
Jan.	16.41
Feb.	16.20
Mar.	16.17
April	16 06
May	15.92
June	15.77
July	15.62
Aug.	15 46

Tone :—. steady
Manchester market disorganized retail business.

Liverpool, Sept. 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.46
Jan.	16.16
Mar.	15.88
May	15.66

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 29th.

Futures at New York Oct:			24.40
" "	Jan:		22.10
" "	Mar:		21.83

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th:

M.G. Bengal Good		8.00
" " Fully Good		8.75
" " Fine		9.25
No 1 Oomra Good		13.00
" " Fully Good		14.00
" " Fine		14.60
Broach Good M.G.		15.85
" " Fully Good		16.35
" " Fine		16 85
Broach Good		7.85
" Fully Good		7 57
" Fine		9.07

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 28th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	96
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	Ex. Divd. £71
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£52

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct.	£34½
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzrrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£33½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed Yellow cownpore Quoted.	33½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Firm	£42½
Tone of Linseed :—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan. Feb.	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Value	£15½
Tonia Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	72
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	73/6
Fine White Java, O. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	74

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£93½
Copper Braziers	165
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugulated Sheets	£46

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris... Francs.	52.03

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 27th.

Founding Loan 4%	67½
Victory Bonds 4%	£74 3/4
War Loan 5%	£84½
Consols 2½ %	46
Rupee Paper 5½%	53½
Indian Stock—5½% Sterling Loans	52½
Government Securities 3 %	44¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers 1/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Octo. Sellers
Tone :— Firm Fair business.

Bank 3%
Bar Silver Spot
" 2 months hence
Closing Tone of Silver steady Qui...
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 16th April 1920.
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m...
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months
" " " 6 "
Bar Gold (per oz.)
Interest day to day loans
" 7 days market loans

	7
	7 1/8
	7 1/2
	117/11
	5 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

For forward business the market for Southerns opened at Rs. 402 and remaining steady at this price closed at Rs. 402/3.
At Colaba nothing was reported in forward business.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	...	245	220	193
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	245	220	195
M.G. Oomra No. 3	320	285	245	...
Central P. No. 1	400	365	325	...
Do. No. 2	360	325	285	...

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc or the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	4,356	Bales.
Wheat	9,675	Ovts.
Linseed	7,237	"
Rape, etc.	1,171	"
Gingellyseed	1,215	"
Poppyseed	176	"
...nuts	1,774	"
	3,417	"

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30

S S Banka, Yuelhansen, Bangkok.
S S Varsova, James, Busreh.
S S Ismaila, Ellis, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Tenshin Maru, Hideshima, Kobe etc.
S S Parvati, Noorudin, Calicut.
S S Mandala, Swanson, Antwerp
S S Barpeta, Sligitham, Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Cooyana for Persian Gulf
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Rassay for Middlesborough.
Steamer Katuna for Batavia.

S S Varsova :—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1,956 tons, Captain D F James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Banka :—The G Arbuthnot Company's steamer Banka, 1,683 tons, Captain E Yuelhansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Ismaila :—The B I S N Company's steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain H G Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Tenshin Maru :—The N Y K steamer Tenshin Maru 2,483 tons, Captain C Hideshima will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and 8 passengers

S S Parvati :—The R E Collins Company's steamer Parvati, 74 tons, Captain A Noorudin, will sail to-day from Bombay, harbour for Calicut etc. with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S S Mandala :—The B I S N Company's steamer Mandala 5,739 tons, Captain C J Swanson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp etc. with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta :—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain S Slighthem, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

Sept. 30.

S S Delta for London—2,000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 2 rolls woollen rugs Army and Navy Co Ltd.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—1,600 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 14 bales hemp Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Rassay for Middlesbrough—6,600 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Freinfels for Hull—10,700 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Santa Malta for New York—14 bales woollen carpets King, King and Co., 3 cases cinamon leaf oil 1 case cardamom oil 1 bale woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe—435 bales cotton raw Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

IMPORT.

Sept. 30.

S S Morea from London Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie—3 cases toilet soap, 13 cases printing ink, 20 cases medicines, 6 cases perfumed spirit, 13 cases perfumery, 7 cases woollens, 12 bales cottons, 7 cases silk ribbon, 140 cases chocolate, 2 cases essential oil, 10 cases tea, 200 bundles copper sheets, 150 bundles yellow metal sheets, 12 cases stationary, 10 cases cigarettes, 94 bales paper, 13 cases boot polish, 28 cases dry colour, 15 casks writing ink, 4 boxes specie, 2 cases confectionary, 2 cases writing paper, 599 cases brandy, 30 cases wine, 225 cases beer, 1,790 casks cament, 52 boxes bar gold, 1 box sovereigns.

S S Parvati from Badoyara Agents East India S N Co—564 bags dry cocoanuts, 530 bags copra, 606 bags moist cocoanuts, 50 bags pepper, 5 bales cotton goods.

S S Barpeta from Bassara Agents :—B I S N Co 431 baskets wet dates, 848 bags dry dates, 2,650 cases dates.

S S Indus Maru :—The O S K steamer Indus Maru sailed from Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 28th instant.

Indian working men in Greenock collected £4 5s. for the Khilafat Non-Co-operation fund on the occasion of the Id-us-Sher festival.

(Continued from Column 6.)

...a permanent Congress Mission and ...e in foreign countries.

...NTROL AND MANAGEMENT.

...may be said in conclusion by way of ...for the control and the management ...oceeds of the Memorial Fund. The ...is indisputably a body invested with ...ighest patriotic sentiment and political authority in the country and the Congress again is a more permanent institution and organisation in the country than any other that could be thought of in this connection; the fortunes of an All India Tilak Memorial may, therefore, be safely handed over to the custody of the Congress. Legal steps may indeed be taken by the Congress in the beginning to appoint trustees to hold the amount of the Tilak Memorial Fund as legally vested in them and also to provide for succession to them in case of necessity. But the trustees need do no more than collect periodically the ...ounts of interest accruing on the fund ... actual disposal of the proceeds ... from year to year may be left to ...dia Congress Committee or a body ...s place under any new constitu... Congress. Such a body is and ... expected to be thoroughly re... all India. Further, as the ...age, that is to say, the posi... the consulate would be ... sufficient scope will ... play and the satisf... tion and aspirati... the funds th... Commit... pu... ev... pa... may ... estab... sketc... a sc... I dare ... altered ... on the pr... much time ... October wi... mittee m...

LOK. TILAK.

ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

BIG FUND FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

The following is a draft scheme of an All-India Memorial to the Lok. Tilak, submitted by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Secretary, All-India Tilak Memorial Committee :—

The essentials of an All-India Memoria... to the late Lokamanya Tilak are, in m... opinion, the following :—

(1) That it must be a big thing, to put in the simplest words,

(2) That it should be such as to appear t... all classes of people in the country,

(2) That it should such as to appeal t... possible, a provincial, ... much ... less a ... habitation,

(4) That it must have a direct relation to the particular activities and the particular qualities for which Lokamanya Tilak was so famous and popular.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

As regards (1) I think the collections on account of this memorial would properly be estimated at about 15 lakhs for all India or roughly between one and two lakhs for each province. I am sure that this estimate, though it looks rather ambitious, could be realised if the Congress leaders of every province will heartily associate themselves with the movement, and lend the benefit of their authority and prestige to the younger, the more active and the more enthusiastic Congressmen in their province... regarding (2) I am of opinion that only political memorial will answer this description. Lok. Tilak was a politician first and everything else afterwards. He was till the last a loyal Congressman and if the proposed memorial can bring about relief the close association between Lok. Tilak and the National Congress it would not fail to appeal to the country at large. It would be admitted that an All-India Memorial to the late Lok. Tilak must be incorporeal and not in nature of a statue, a building or a library which cannot but have a local habitation and therefore must be confined to one only of the several provinces of India. It is not rational to assume that the people from all provinces will respond with equal cheerfulness to the call for subscriptions to a memorial which could be visualized or used in one province only. On the other hand the mere multiplication of the exact mechanical replica of a tangible memorial in the same form in all the provinces will be meaningless or unsuitable to the conditions of the different provinces. Regarding (4), I may mention that the latest idea in the development of Congress propaganda on which the attention and the heart of Lok. Tilak was concentrated was a permanent mission and consulate to settle and work in foreign countries, more especially America, England, France, Germany, and Japan. It is a form of Congress propaganda which has been tried in the past but only to a very limited extent, in England through the British Congress Committee. But, the possibilities of the said propaganda in a more energetic manner and a more extensive scale in countries other than England are probably very great but have yet to be investigated for practical purposes by an actual experiment. Mr. Tilak was already independently supplementing through his Home Rule League the efforts of the Congress by way of helping the propaganda in America and I could definitely say that he returned from England more than ever impressed with the urgency of the work of foreign political propaganda. If this particular form of a memorial to Lok. Tilak were eventually fixed upon it will in my opinion, combine in the highest degree the elements of propriety as well as utility of a memorial to him.

FUND OF 15 LAKHS.

My definite proposal, therefore, would be something like this :—A sum of 15 lakhs of rupees should be collected by the united efforts of the Congress leaders in all ...vinces to be devoted to the idea of ... India Memorial to the ... Tilak, and the amount ... terest on the sum ...

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SPEECH.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In the afternoon there came a series of withdrawals, the idea evidently being that the afternoon should be devoted to the consideration of the Development Bill, which, it was understood, the Government would bring up then and have the session closed after its passage into law. Lively interest, however, was created in a resolution in portentous form from Mr. Sethna, which figured last on the agenda and which ran thus:—"This Council, meeting for the last time, recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council to convey to Viscount Morley its feeling of great indebtedness to and its high appreciation of his courage and wisdom in enlarging the then existing Councils and widening the then powers which within the comparatively short term of eleven years made possible the inauguration of the reformed Councils and which in their turn inspired by the same proud tradition of service and co-operation will enable India at no distant date to attain the desired goal of Self-Government within the Empire." This oration, concluded in the form of a resolution was to be inflicted on the Council, but some hon. member, who had a feeling that the spirit of peace and concord hitherto prevailing in the session should not be broken privately warned Mr. Sethna that his resolution was sure to evoke criticism both from the point of view of its inappropriateness and the manner of its phraseology and Mr. Sethna desisted from making his grateful obeisance to the veteran Viscount.

DEVELOPMENT BILL.

After the recess the Development Bill took up the time of the Council for an hour. It was a case of "those who come to scoff remaining to pray" and the chorus of approval and congratulations which were showered on the Select Committee and on Mr. Curtis ought to gladden the weary soul of the latter. Mr. Chunilal was sweetness itself in the laudatory terms in which he accepted the message. Sir Dinshaw was mildly critical of the land operations of the Improvement Trust, for which Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas gently reproved him, who said that the Trust was profiteering. As a matter of fact, explained Mr. Lallubhai, they were keen on giving out land on the most reasonable terms to housing association and other public utility bodies. Mr Upasani was the one courageous soul, who declared that he would oppose the second reading, but his was not, as the Governor later on explained to an amused house, a note of discord, but a note of differentiation.

A "DIFFERENTIAL" NOTE.

Mr. Upasani pointed out what appeared to be to several hon. members a very important item in the financial arrangements regarding the Bill. He said the tax levied, the cotton duties which the Bombay Municipality would be empowered to impose, would ultimately fall on the cotton cultivation. Again he would like to see the exact conditions under which the Municipality of Bombay would be handed over the buildings built under the Government scheme and he would suggest that the Bill be deferred to the reformed Council.

Dr. Fernandes, in a graceful speech, delivered with a solemn and serious air, blessed the Government for their good intention and Mr. Pandurang Desai thought that the consumer, and not the cultivator, would have to pay ultimately for the Bombay Development Scheme. Mr. Purshottamdas was glad Mr. Upasani said that what he could have said more opportunely when at the last session he alone had to strike a note of discord. And, after a brief remark expressing gratitude and satisfaction by Mr Curtis, the Governor rose to pay compliments to the Select Committee for their labours. As regards the fear and apprehension that the mofussil would be taxed at the expense of the capital, he declared that the fortunes of the one were dependent upon those of the other. "You cannot have" he said, "a rotten capital and a healthy mofussil." He assured the Council that the Advisory Board, appointed under the Bill, would be bodies whose advice and co-operation would be constantly sought. The Bill was then read clause by clause, a technical amendment was discussed and allowed and, amidst respectful applause, a gentle tapping upon their table by hon. members the Bill was passed into law.

The Governor then in a few chosen valedictory words declared it was the last time he would preside at a Council meeting, complimented the hon. members on the record of work done and the Council was adjourned *sine die*.

GOVERNOR'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The following is the closing speech [illegible]

look back upon. As regards the progressive stages of Council government in this country, we have still with us in Council today the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and the Hon. Mr. Webb, who were present on the last occasion when a Governor marked the rate of constitutional progress so far achieved and two more hon. members, the Hon. Sir George Carmichael and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, took their seat on the next occasion on which the Council met under the new constitution.

Well, gentlemen, I will not as I had intended to go into any retrospect as was done by a distinguished predecessor of mine, as regards those steps; but I am confident that the historian who looks back over the long and interesting features of Indian history in the last fifty years will see the path marked out much more clearly than those of us who live in the present time can possibly do. We are now about to take one further step on the road towards self-government. I myself look forward to it with unqualified hope and with a very large degree of confidence. I believe that we in breaking from this Council and embarking upon the new are going to take a step forward which one may be proud of and which must lead straightforward to the wider institutions which this country is asking for to-day. I have no fear for the future provided the good sense of the Council which has prevailed so far continues in the Councils which are to come in the future.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy once more to myself and to this chair and I herewith close this Council. This Council will now adjourn.

MR. CURTIS' SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis in moving the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal and City Improvement Trust Act said: Your Excellency, I have the honour to place before the Council the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act 1888 and the City of Bombay Improvement Act. The report with the Bill as amended and with the further list of amendments which it will be my duty, if the Bill is read a second time, to place before the Council, is at first sight a rather formidable document. But if it is more closely examined it will be seen that it is not quite so bad as it looks.

For though the second list of amendments is formidable those amendment's do not except in one matter involve very important principles, and even in that one case according to the laymen's view,—nd I myself am a layman—the question at issue does not appear to be one of very great importance. However lawyers are difficult people to please ad my labours on the committee have convinced me and probably other members of the select committee as well of the importance of following their advice. We hope that the Bill as finally amended will prove a workable as well as an intelligible one. For this result my acknowledgements are due to the honourable the Advocate-General and to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for the patience with which they have grappled with the problem of expressing in legal phraseology the committee's wishes and ideas.

I will now proceed to deal with the committee's report and with the bill as presented to this Council with that report. The eloquent speech with which your Excellency introduced the original Bill dealt with large matters and covered a larger ground than the question covered by the Bill before this Council actualy necessitated. It would have been easy to avoid this and confine the discussion to the matters actually dea't in the bill, without materially reducing the acceptability of the measure. In fact if I may say so without disrespect His Excellency felt that it was incumbent on them to place the whole case before the public and take them into their confidence. Efforts have been made outside this Council to supplement the information given here by lectures and lantern slide demonstrations. We are having the whole scheme placed before the citizens of Bombay who will understand that the scheme is their own, and that it is to the interests of the public to support it to the best of their means. As I have said, the Council are aware that an appeal has been made for support to a Government loan to which the response has been favourable. The figures of subcriptions to the loan up to yesterday amounted to very nearly three crores of rupees or approximately one half of what Government required. I think I may claim with confidence that this response of the public of Bombay in spite of the unfavourable conditions due to the stringgency in the money market and backness in the cotton trade and unfavourable climatic influence in parts of the Presidency have shown their keenness to support the policy adumbrated by Your Excellency's Government.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS.

The original Bill as placed before this Council dealt first and foremost with the problem of housing the industrial population in Bombay; secondly, with the development of the area adjoining the island of Bombay. As these two objects were not clearly stated in the Bill, the committee have decided to amend the preamble so as to bring them in clearer relief. The purposes are mor eclearly stated. They are (1) the construction of 50,000 tenements for the working classes, (2) the carrying out of development in the area adjoining the island of Bombay. As regards the latter, a notification is being issued under section 7 of the Land Revenue Code constituting a separate Bombay Suburban Revenue Division, which will assist of the southern two-thirds of Salsette Island; in other words, the area south of the line drawn from Deonar station on the west, north of Tulsi lake, to Mulund on the east. The object of constituting this new division is to bring the area in question directly under the control of an authority stationed in Bombay and render it unnecessary to refer any question arising out of land and development through the Collector of Thana to the Commissioner at Ahmedabad, 300 miles away. It is hoped in this way to secure greaer expedition and the necessary concentration of energy which is specially needed for the development of this area. Steps have further been taken to define precisely the preportion in which the money raised by the coton duty is to be spent on this area. Under section 1952 (1) the Municipality has to pay to Government monthly four-sevenths of the duty arising out of town duty on cotton. It is expected that this amount will exceed 17 lakhs a year. The amendment placed before you by the select committee prescribes the proportion of the amount which is to be spent on the town area, and the area adjoining the island of Bombay. The suburban revenue division will receive four lakhs; the urban division over thirteen lakhs or more. It may be confidently expected that this is likely to increase.

SECTION 195 C.

Section 195C is a new section, the drafting of which has given some trouble. But the idea underlying is as follows. As His Excellency explained in his opening speech, Government have taken up the construction of the industrial tenements themselves because they were convinced of the need for direct action for prompt and rigorous measures for the removal of what was a very great public evil, and they were satisfied that no local body had the staff, or the land or credit to carry out the necessary work but they have no wish to figure permanently as a landlord of working class residences. When the tenemen's are constructed and the rents stabilised, there is every reason why they should be transferred to a local body. Accordingly provision is made for the transfer to the Municipality at their option on April 2, 1936, or on a subsequent date, of the tenement's in question on the Corporation indemnifying or recouping Government against their liabilities in respect of existing or future the provision of these tenements. In order loans raised by Government with a view to enable this to be done the amendments now proposed by the Committee provides for separate accounts being kept and for reference to arbitration in the event dispute as regards the form and amount of indemnity. With these words I move the second reading of the Bill.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President said:—I would like to reply in brief to some of the remarks which have been made by honourable members on this bill in respect of one or two points. I must, first of all, express my very cordial gratitude not only for the cordiality, for the good feeling which has actuated the discussion right through a difficult and complex measure on the part of all concerned, but also for the very genuine anxiety that I have seen on all sides not to create difficulties but to assist and smooth over every difficulty that came up. I want to express individually my sense of that, but I am perfectly well aware that we have touched many problems on which many honourable members may have different views, and I am glad in the thought that in the best traditions of this Council they have submerged minor points with a view to getting the major and more important points through for the benefit of all concerned.

Now, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta has said that this is a measure which is intended to do the maximum amount of good for the working classes in Bombay. I would honestly confess that has been my object from the very beginning. When I talk about the working classes, I do not necessarily mean only the manual labourers, but I mean all those of moderate means who work their daily living, to whom such accommodation at small rents is a vital necessity. I think there is no doubt whatever that if we can pursue the measures that we have now laid down to which this Council is, I understand, about to agree, to their proper conclusion, I am sure that this Council will be able to feel that in one of its last acts at any rate it has done as good an act as any put through before. I would like also to refer to some of the remarks of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Petit. I will not enter into the vexed question to-day which he has touched upon as regards the disposal of lands. I would only say this that I can assure him that in these matters which touch very much and very closely all those connected with our work, we are most anxious to hear the views and take into consideration the views of all concerned. We have to consider the main problem, and that is to put land on to the market at a reasonable, and not an excessive price, in the interests of all concerned. But whilst not venturing into the deep waters of what is a very difficult and a thorny question, I can assure him that we shall pay the fullest consideration to the question of realizing the importance of it.

A "DIFFERENTIATION."

There is one other remark that I should like to refer to, and that is with regard to the Hon. Mr. Upasani's opposition. The note he struck was not a discordant note. I should call it a differentiation, because, as a matter of fact, I am perfectly certain he does not mean to vote against the bills, but he would not like to register the last official act in this manner. I would at least point out that you cannot segregate interests as between the mofussil and the capital city. You cannot talk of them as if they were quite separate. It is impossible to determine how much the mofussil depends upon the capital, and the capital depends upon the mofussil. They are both absolutely inter-dependent. The riches, the prosperity and the honour of the capital city politically and economically do affect the cotton growers, the people who work in the fields and every one right through the Presidency. You cannot have a rotten capital and a healthy mofussil. That is perfectly certain. Therefore anything that really improves the capital city from which radiate all the activities to the mofussil, is doing good to the mofussil and not harm. I will not go into another vexed question of the incidence of duty about which I spoke on the last occasion here. After all, cotton production is entirely dependent upon cotton consumption, and it is the large cities in the Presidency that consume it. And if you make it impossible for the great industry to exist and exist on healthy terms, there can be no demand in these localities for the raw material. But those are all matters which honourable members are as fully aware of as I am myself. I am confident, being a perpetual optimist, that with the assistance of the municipality, of the Improvement Trust and of the local bodies and the advisory committee which is being set up—and let nobody think that the advisory committee's functions will be paid no attention to—it is our desire, in fact, we are bound to work in the closest co-operation with the local authorities. Whatever may be the powers assigned to them, surely you can recognise the huge influence that the public and the press have to-day and will have increasingly in the future upon all Government acts. The advisory committee, with the press and publicity at their disposal, will have a power out of all proportion to any particular local powers we may invest them with. Therefore, I am perfectly confident that if persons of ability and wide knowledge serve on this advisory committee of development, you need have no fear that Government will either have the desire or be able to turn a deaf ear to their representations.

MAKE THE LOAN A SUCCESS.

Well, gentlemen, I would merely conclude with thanking you very warmly—because after all the second reading is the main reading of the bill—for the support you have given this measure. It is true that the subscriptions to our loan are satisfactory now, though I am not assure that my honourable colleague was wise in expressing his satisfaction at the response made by the public. I cannot subscribe to that he said in that respect. We are determined that the first provincial loan, especially from Bombay, should be a successful loan to start with and am equally determined that we should do all that we possibly can, when the loan is subscribed, to see that the loan is made a stable one, that its stability is maintained, so that if may compare favourably with any other loan issued by Government in this country. I attribute the greatest importance to that, and I should certainly ask for the co-operation of the great financiers and their advice in order that we may make this loan a stable bank-note security as the first provincial loan in India.

Well, Gentlemen, I would also thank my honourable colleague and the select committee for the very able and devoted work they have given to this bill, and I can only hope that this Council will pass this bill through its second and third readings unanimously and with full accord.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

HITCH GOING IN PLACE OF JUPP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Mr. Hitch is joining the M.C.C. team for Australia instead of Mr. Jupp, the Sussex amateur, who is unable to go.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

The death of Messrs. Arthur Bidgwick and G. W. Bury and Lieut.-Col. John Lewis are announced.

By the death of Mr. Arthur Sidgwick great scholar has been lost to the world. After his education at Rugby, Trinity College and Cambridge he was for nearly 20 years a fellow of Corpus Christi College. Within the small space of 3 years he annexed to his name nearly half a dozen letters and diplomas, ultimately gaining the L. L. D. from the Glasgow University. From 1894 to 1900 he took to publishing his labours and he soon gave to the world "An edition of Virgil" and an Edition of Aeschylus.

The late Mr. George Wyman Bury was born in January 1874. Finishing his education at Aherstin Grammar School he soon joined 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwicks in 1894. He, however soon consated himself with the rebel tribes of Morocco one year late Since then he has been a deep student of archaelogy and National History. An explored and a naturalist the penetrated into the Red Desert (1897-1991) He had distinguished himself in that side of his knowledge so much that he has been connected with a dozen of Commissions that had been set apart for the purposes of exploration and expedition. He also part in naval operations in the Arabian coast in the first half of 1916 and was closely connected with the successful Arab revolt headed by the sheriff of Mecca against Turkish rule. He has some notable publication to his credit which are mainly books about Arabia and Islam.

STUDENTS' SELF-ABNEGATION.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GUJERAT COLLEGE.

Convinced in the doctrine of Non-Co-operation, the following students of the Gujerati College have witten to their Principal to remove their names from the College register:—(1) Patel Ishwarbhai Motibhai. (2) S. B. A. History and Economic (Hons.), (3) Trivedi Ambalal Pranlal, (4) S. B. A. History and Economics (Hon.).

KANARA SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The 3rd anniversary of this Samaj will be held at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday next in the Vanita Vishram Hall opp. Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. The principal office-bearers of all Women's Social institutions in Bombay are cordially invited to be present.

U. S. COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL TO ANNUL.

EXCITEMENT IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 30.

New York.—The mercantile circles are excited at the news that President Wilson will refuse to annul the commercial treaties with the Foreign Powers which prevent the enforcement of the Merchant Shipping Act passed by the Congress to facilitate the growth of the American Merchant Marine by taxing goods carried in the foreign ships. Some shippers vehemently denounce the President's action and others support it, while the officials in Washington consider that a war of retaliation in shipping will certainly be averted.

ITALIAN METAL WORKERS' FEDERATION.

VOTING IN FAVOUR OF GOVT. AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Rome.—The Committee of Action of the Italian Metal Workers Federation announces that the ballot on the agreement proposed by the Government has resulted in 128,000 voting in favour and 44,530 against. Consequently the Federation summons all workers to evacuate the factories and resume work by October 4th at the latest. The Workmen's Committee will then formally return the factories to the manufacturers.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION OF TEA.

CEYLON ASSOCIATION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

A meeting of the Ceylon Association unanimously endorsed the decision of the Council that steps be taken to reduce the production of tea in Ceylon in view of the present price in London, which is far below the cost. The meeting also resolved that the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association and the Agents Association be requested to approach the Government with a view to suspension of the Ceylon export duty during the present crisis. It was further agreed that the Council be asked to take up the question of the 1921 crop in accordance with the resolution of the Indian Tea Association in London, namely, twenty per cent reduction based on the average of crops from 1915 to 1919 subject to assent of eighty-five per cent of the industry.

HIGH LEVAL OF OCEAN PASSENGER RATES.

INSTANCES OF ACTUAL LOSS ON ROUND VOYAGE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

With regard to the high level of ocean passenger rates Sir Thomas Fisher, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean services has given instance of a case of a passenger and mail liner, which recently made journey from London to Bombay with the full complement of passengers and returned to London, showing an actual loss on the round voyage of £10,000 not taking into account the depreciation and interest on the capital, etcetera.

Another example concerns a passenger liner on a round trip to Australia and back. She showed a loss of £35,000 sterling. The deficits were due to the great rise in the working costs. "The Times" points out, however, that lower passage rates are likely to be essential for the encouragement of travel.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON TRADE.

GERMANY DUMPING GLOVES ON ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

It is declared that the spinning and weaving branches of the cotton trade in Manchester are more depressed than at any period since 1914. There are three million spindles 25,000 looms and 18,000 operatives working only partially. The Wagon works in Cheshire are on short time but it authoritatively declared that the boot trade revival will soon begin.

The leading glove-makers are complaining that the Germans are dumping gloves not marked with the place of origin and are selling them at fourteen shillings a dozen against which it is impossible to compete.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Birthday Celebration—Public Meeting at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/18th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday was 103 as against 124 on the corresponding day last year and 712 in 1918.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

A meeting of past students of the Aryan Education Society's High School will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow, in the School premises in Angre's Wadi, Girgaon. The funds movement will be explained to the meeting and a volunteer corps for the purpose will be formed.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA Sept. 30.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Silver Saint 9/6; We Two 9/6; Antic 9/4; Cheechako 9/0; The Square 9/0; Misri Lal 8/13; Red Quill 8/13; Christmas Holiday 8/8; Penny Pie 8/7; Dori 8/0; Cyanite 7/10; Plaxtol 7/5; Gipsy's Advice 7/4; Veiled Certainty 7/4; Zefus 7/3; Francis Armand 6/12.

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Firpo 9/7; Ensay 8/13; Love Glass 8/12; Messlay 8/12; Matchlock 8/11; Japanese Lino 8/10; Sugarey Sam 8/10; Checkmate 8/7; Footman 8/8; Gentle Saxen 8/7; Buckbean 8/5; Genevieve 8/5; Miss Goodenough 8/5; Winnie B 8/4; Claim A 8/3; Laedicea 8/3; Millmoun 8/2; Royal Ambition 8/1; Fine Trout 7/13; Spearwood 7/13; Gourelle 7/10; Ganda 7/8; Myaden Chief 8/7; Substance 7/6; Another Night 7/3; Troop Leader 7/2; Lively 7/0; Loch D 6/13; Partial Eclipse 6/12.

THE ALANDI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Red Cross 9/7; Resident 9/0; Warminister 8/11; Summerton 8/2; Defender 8/1; Ferry Boat 8/0; Nevermind 7/13; Tit Bits 7/9; Taj 7/6; Tiger 7/5; Peacemaker 7/5; Diamond King 7/4; Golshan 7/4; Grey Renard 7/2; Aladdin 7/1; Chrysanthemum 7/0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) 1st October, 1920.

LENIN'S INSPIRER.

A GIRL OF TWENTY-THREE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

A Russian newspaper declares that the most powerful citizen in Soviet Russia today is Miss Olga Gorokhoff aged twenty-three, a physically attractive large eyed and healthy girl. She is Lenin's chief inspirer and fanatically preaches the Red Holy War against England in Asia. She has gained ascendency over the chief Soviet members by a queer mixture of mysticism and impudence and is the Bolsheviks' Rasputin with similar influence and practices. She claims to foresee the future and concocts diabolical plans, while affecting amazing sangfroid and utter nonchallence. Recently she induced Lenin to dismiss and imprison six high personages in the army.

DR. SOLF ON GERMANO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

TO GO HAND IN HAND ALONG PATH OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

Tokio.—Doctor Solf, the German Minister, in his first public speech declared that Germany and Japan must go hand in hand along the path of industry and commerce. The Germans hoped to receive assistance from Japan. He hoped that the ties severed by the war would be knit even more closely than before. Japan could not expect to export much to Germany but the exchange of mental resources would counterbalance that.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH PUBLIC FINANCE QUESTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Brussels.—The International Financial Conference has appointed a Committee to deal with the question of Public Finance. It includes Lord Chalmers (Britain) of the British Empire delegates M. Pergmann (Germany) and Mr. Boyden (United States).

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS.

CONSIDER PROJECTED SETTLEMENT SATISFACTORY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept.

Cairo.—The newspapers of Egyptian Nationalist [illegible] that the country [illegible] projected settlement [illegible] tion and are ready [illegible] on October 1st.

At the head of the list of Securities in which
TRUST FUNDS MAY BE INVESTED
stands the 6½% INCOME TAX FREE
BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN
In Bombay, the Bank of Bombay and all its Branches. In Calcutta, interest will be paid by the Bank of Bengal; in Madras, by the Bank of Madras.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone: No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 788.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAIRMAN
SIR D. J. TATA, KT.
FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1919.
Government Securities Rs. 1,08,15,428 2 0
Cash Balances -- ,, 8,45,707 12 8
Rs. 1,16,61,135 14 8
FIRE and MARINE.
Chief Agents.—Bombay and Calcutta.
TATA SONS, LIMITED.
Agents in London
EDGWICK COLLINS (Agencies), Ltd
HEAD OFFICE.—BOMBAY,
5, Wallace St., Fort.

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.
ITS
THREE DEPARTMENTS.
(1) Ordinary Life Insurance Dept.
(2) Housing Scheme Dept.
(3) Investment Bonds Dept.
Please apply for particulars and prospectus to:—
Chief Agents:—
B. PATEL & CO.
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Energetic CANVASSORS and AGENTS will be offered very liberal terms.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES. TANNERIES. LEATHER WORKS.
Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.
We are Importers & stockists of
Chemicals of all kinds
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
and Shuttles,
Packing and Casing.
TA & CO.
STREET;
Tele. Add,
OMBAY

DAIMLER MOTOR CARRIAGES
The Engine that performs Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS.
SOLE AGENTS
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1888
THE BOMBAY TILE MART.
Gulamali Gulamhusein & Co.
21 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "Imamali"
Telephone 2934, 2507.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES
METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES.
CEMENTS
Minton Hollins
ALL ENCAUSTIC TILES.

HOUSING PROBLEM.
SOLVE IT BY PURCHASE OF
6½ % BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT LOAN.
(FREE TAX)
The TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD., will assist the small investor to take up this Loan. Apply to the Bank's Head Office, 5, Wallace Street, or the Bank's Sub-Branches in Bombay:
SHROFF BAZAAR—237, Shaik Memon Street.
SHARE BAZAAR—20, Apollo Street.
MANDVI—Musjid Bunder Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 1, 1920.

UNEASY CONSCIENCE.

The Council of the European Association of Calcutta have seen fit to take exception to a passage regarding the Punjab banking crisis in the presidential address at the Special Session of the Congress. "It is far more than an accusation of misconduct against individual officers. It is, on the contrary, a direct charge that Government, to further its political ends, deliberately adopted a course which could have no other effect than to cause misery to large numbers of humble people." They say in French. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* We have searched the passage in the speech referred to, and can find nothing to support the rhodomantade of the Council of European Association. It is, indeed, true,—and this can be proved to the satisfaction of the Council of the European Association, if they are reasonable—that the British Government in this country have adopted a dual attitude, the two aspects of which it is impossible to reconcile. On the one hand, they pretend a parental solicitude for the welfare of the people, and their spokesmen take no inconsiderable pride in the excellence of this Government as compared to all its predecessors in promoting the happiness of the great mass of the people. But, on the other hand, in the last century or more we can recall no instance in which the British Government have done all they could to add to the industry of this country and strengthen the true foundations of its foreign commerce. The attitude of aloofness and unconcern, (when it has not been a pose of positive hostility to the industrial regeneration of this country under pretence of high-sounding politico-economic shiboleths) has resulted in the stagnation or misdirection of the industrial effort of this country.

At the commencement of the great war six years ago, the trade of England was threatened almost with extinction—a catastrophe which the Government there averted by the bold policy of guaranteeing, through the Bank of England the solvency practically of every good trader. They guaranteed to the Bank of England any loss that it might incur through discounting good commercial paper of firms who were temporarily embarrassed owing to the dislocation caused by the war. The extent of the liability thus assumed on account of the nation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has never been clearly estimated or sufficiently understood; and the benefit wrought by this bold stroke of genius never properly realised owing to the more absorbing topics which supervened. As compared to the crisis of August 1914 in England, the banking crisis of 1913 in the Punjab was a flea-bite. Had there been a national Government in India at the time, and had they made the real needs of the country their sole anxiety, the crisis of 1913 would have been averted, or at least its evil effects considerably modified. There was, indeed, much in the banking enterprise, conducted by Indians in those days, which might have provoked strictures from an orthodox conservative banker of the type most familiar to Englishmen in England. But that did not justify the Government in adopting an attitude of a severe critic which ended in despair and disaster. German banking before the war was far more "risky" from the English standpoint, and yet the Government encouraged it for all it was worth. The Council of the European Association naively inquire from the Government what steps they intend taking against such "unbridled" critics of the Government.

While doing lip service to the right of free criticism, the Council of the Association consider that "in their opinion such right does not entitle a private citizen to attribute to Government or to individuals corrupt and cruel motives unless he is in a position to substantiate his allegations." We would not stop to cavil at words, but the president of the Indian National Congress, speaking as such, can scarcely be regarded as a private citizen. He is there to voice the grievances of the people, which individuals may not be in a position to give expression to, but which may none the less be acutely felt. But, apart from this, Lala Lajpatrai has supported his remarks by specific instances of personal experience; and if the European Association are anxious further to have specific instances, they will find plenty and to spare in the evidence of Lala Har Kishen Lal before the Industrial Commission. In their very nature such charges must be general; but if any body of men feel that the cap fits, no one can prevent them from wearing it. We, in Bombay, do not find all the consequences of racial rivalry in trade and industry, as Indians here are fully able to give back as good as they get, and in Calcutta the complaint in this respect is not serious perhaps because the Indian element is indifferent to "business." In other parts of the country, however, the extent to which race partiality drives officers of the Government and induces individuals to act as they do is known only to those who have been in the thick of the struggle. We would not willingly rake up scandals of the type of Arbuthnot. But we cannot allow such protests to pass unnoticed, or refuse to take up the challenge involved. If the European Association would agree to institute a public inquiry—official or otherwise—as to the methods adopted by banks and other European financing houses, and the manner in which they obtain official assistance, we can promise them some astonishing disclosures. Will they accept the challenge?

THE ONLY WAY.

The news that the Constantinople Government has submitted a note to the Allied High Commissioners setting forth its policy in relation to the Turkish patriots and its programme of judicial and financial reforms, with the report that it has asked the Allies to "assist it financially" in the work of pacifying Anatolia, leaves much to be desired as news. It tells us nothing of the nature of this newly announced policy towards the Nationalists. Announcements of policy in that direction have been made before, and by the same unlucky Government. We must suppose that this one differs somehow from its predecessors, since it has been submitted to the Allied Commissioners as something new; but we are curious to know the point or points of difference. Is it possible that it consists solely of judicial and financial reforms, and that these are judged by Damad Ferid and his colleagues sufficient in themselves to win the heart of every Turkish patriot and console him for the loss of everything which makes life worth living for a race of freemen? Anything and everything seem possible from such a source. But it is as difficult to imagine a programme of judicial and financial reforms which could satisfy the aspirations of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his follo[illegible] men who are fighting for their country's right to live, as it is to imagine any means of pacifying Anatolia employing which the puppet Government at Constantinople would require only "financial assistance" from the Allies.

So long as Greek troops are in occupation of a square mile of its territory, so long as the Khalifah is held in tutelage—"in chancery" as Mr. Lloyd George elegantly put it in the House of Commons, with appropriate gesture—so long will there be war in Asia Minor. If only the Allies would face the truth at once, and give up urging Ferid Pasha and his cabinet to take measures utterly beyond their strength the world would be much nearer to a lasting peace. The Greeks are the most aggressive of all modern nations, and probably the most fanatical. The Turks, if left alone, are tolerant and unaggressive. To disarm the Turks and leave the Greeks in arms was bad enough, involving a perpetual menace to the finer race. To give the Greeks command of Turkish territory, inhabited by Muslim Turks, was sheer barbarity. It is the sense of cruel wrong which animates the Turkish patriots, and we believe that they will prove to be indomitable. The Turks have been at war since 1911 with scarce a respite. They have suffered more than any nation in the world from war. They long for peace at least as much as any nation, but peace with national dishonour they will not accept, and so, ill-armed and ill-equipped, they still fight on against the well-armed troops of those who wish to rob them of their independence. Surely, their attitude deserves the sympathy of every generous man. But high finance has neither heart nor soul, to be the seat of generosity; and high finance, the incubus of modern Europe, had a colossal finger in the making of of the Turkish treaty. Therefore, the Allied Governments look on unmoved at the appalling tragedy in Anatolia. But not so the East. The Asiatic world is deeply moved, more deeply than perhaps is realised by European Governments and the financial magnates. Even the Hejjazi Arabs now are saying: We should never have taken arms against our Muslim brothers if we had known the fate that England had in store for Turkey. The only way to peace in Anatolia, the only way to peace in Asia generally, lies through revision of the Turkish treaty.

Notes of the Day.

Viscount Grey on Ireland.

Viscount Grey adds his note of protest against the iniquity of the Irish situation. In a letter to "The Westminster Gazette" he says that "the Government of Ireland has never been such a reproach and discredit to British statesmanship as it is to-day." This is a brave saying and said at a critical moment. The Cabinet has found a pretext for jettisoning the Home Rule Act under the pretext of introducing another Bill which even the supporters of the Government declare is not workable and not wanted. Such a subterfuge will not save the situation. Lord Grey suggests that Dominion Home Rule should be conceded to Ireland and that the Irish should give up their cry of separation. Mr. Massingham, on the other hand, says that sooner or later Ireland will have to be given her independence. Between the two views, so far, there has been no approach. What approach can there be so long as Carson rides the high-horse and Mr. Lloyd George plays up to the reactionaries? One of the tests of a perfect politician is that he should have a short memory or else a convenient one. Mr. Lloyd George has certainly forgotten his past, while the world looks on in horror at the cynicism of the whole situation.

The Irish Situation.

British Labour's hands are full with the miners' troubles, but what is the question of wages compared with the question of life and liberty? Ireland is in a perpetual state of insurrection. Nobody's life is safe except perhaps in the parts where Sinn Fein reigns supreme and the military are not in the vicinity to carry out reprisals against the civilians. The principle of statesmanship should always be to anticipate the demands of the people; but the practice of modern statesmanship seems to be the utter denial of the people's rights, while pretending that they have everything they demand. In short, the people are treated like the proverbial donkey with an ever-receding carrot dangling before its eyes. Some of the noblest contributions of journalism in recent times are to be found, unexpectedly, in the columns of "The Times" on the subject of the despicable treatment being meted out to the Lord Mayor of Cork. His "crimes" are unsubstantial. When the Government defend their position they incidentally invent charges against the Lord Mayor, which are not to be found in the charge-sheet—thus showing their ignorance or else their bankruptcy. And all the while Mr. MacSweeney symbolises the sufferings of Ireland—being slowly tortured and slowly torturing himself for the sake of his principles. "The Times'" plea is in vain. The fact that 9 out of 10 people in England, as "The Nation" remarks, are against the iniquity of letting a man die because he believes that by hunger-striking he is upholding his high principles, is in vain. The Government are sensitive no doubt to public opinion, but they are more sensitive to the Council of Action. As to what the Council of Action will do to bring peace to Ireland it remains to be seen. Labour in Great Britain will shake off its conservatism and move, as it is already beginning to move, in seven-leagued boots.

Mrs. Besant's Birthday.

Mrs. Besant is 74 to-day. We offer her our congratulations. There are probably few episodes in the history of woman more romantic than the picturesque career of Mrs. Annie Besant. Her friends are as varied as her tastes. But whatever the future may have to say of Mrs. Besant it will be easily admitted that amongst the organisers of political movements she has but few that can equal her in skill and energy. This is not the occasion to appraise her work, her ideals or her principles. We offer her the felicitations which the whole of India owes her for the splendid and matchless work she has performed in the service of the country. Often it is more important to know how to do a thing than what to do. Mrs. Besant will be remembered as the supreme exponent of how to do a thing well.

How They Look After the Poor.

Sometime ago we reported the case of a man who being in need of surgical assistance applied for admission to the J. J. Hospital but although he was suffering excruciating pains, was refused admission and told there was no room. But he went home fully consoled with a piece of paper purporting to be the prescription, with the words "minor operation" stamped upon it. Well, the man did not go home to a bladder expert and a night nurse to bring him back to health. Being thoroughly disgusted with the world, he quietly set fire to his clothes, and the jury brought in a verdict of death from burns. Now, a case like the one we have quoted easily passes unnoticed; for, after all, what is the value of human life now-a-days? One poor man dead makes but little difference! But what can the authorities of the J. J. Hospital be about? We do not know how many such cases they have treated in this manner. But in the name of the poor of Bombay we appeal to those whose generosity we have witnessed with admiration on many an occasion to step into the breach created by the authorities whose business it is to safeguard the health of the inhabitants of this island.

Another Horror!

Here is another horror also culled from the columns of a recent issue of our paper. A poor Hindu domestic, while on her way home from the house of her mistress, was suddenly taken ill and on help arriving it was found that she had given birth to a child. She was promptly despatched to the Cama Hospital but it was found that the child had died of asphyxia. There are numerous institutions in Bombay, engaged in social work and we have no doubt that enthusiastic young women, wise old men and the large community of reformists who dabble in matters of social welfare mean well by the poor victims of our system and by the creatures of an ill-starred destiny. But it is time that some definite research work were done with regard to the conditions of life of the poor and the unfortunate. It is true that the upper ten in the city of Bombay do not know how the rest live and what they suffer. They do not know but we shall not be cruel enough to say that they do not care. Nevertheless one of the first functions of Government is to look to the welfare of the people. Poverty is the cause of many crimes being in itself probably the greatest crime of all. This sentiment may shock the poor: it will not shock the rich. When a woman suffers as did the woman in the instance we have mentioned it is her poverty that drives her to desperation. When "Mrs. Warren[illegible] spreads her net over the unfortunates i[illegible] cause [illegible] symbol[illegible] must [illegible] sewing [illegible] enthus[illegible] attent[illegible] It is [illegible] think[illegible]

The [illegible]

How long is [illegible] elementary rights allowed in other civilised countries? Why should Indian boys and girls attending the missionary institutions, which invariably receive public grants, be compelled to attend the Bible classes? It is time for these bodies to note the trend of public opinion and abstain from resorting to any compulsion, direct and indirect, in the matter. Government should in no case give any grant to bodies which compel attendance during the Bible period. What applies to the missionary bodies, applies to other institutions as well; we are against any compulsory religious education. Strange to say, Protestant bodies seem to be more illiberal than Catholic institutions in this respect. It is the duty of the Bombay University to see to it that no affiliated institution compels attendance during the Bible hour.

Forest Prosecutions.

Government seem to be very anxious to remove the good impressions that the public have come to form of them in certain respects. A fire broke out in the forest of the Kalghataji village the other day and 183 persons were roped in and prosecuted. Subsequently the prosecution was withdrawn and it was felt that Government had given up the vexatious and provocative method of wholesale prosecutions. But Government have no such idea. It was only as a matter of clemency only that they withdrew the prosecutions, as they informed Mr. Belvi in the Council. No change in policy is contemplated and so long as Government leave the Forest officials to themselves, there will not be any. Though the prosecution was withdrawn, the Forest officials have been kind enough to ask for the enhancement of grazing fees. Do Government still want to be enlightened as to why Forest administration is extremely unpopular?

The Case of Moulvi Abdul Bari.

Quite a number of councillors asked Government for information regarding Moulvi Abdul Bari. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had the honour of receiving a reply. He asked whether any correspondence had passed between Government and the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the recent removal of Moulvi Abdul Bari from the Gujarat College and if so whether they would be pleased to lay it on the table. The reply was: "Yes. Government are not disposed to lay it on the table." We do not know what Mr. Paranjpye feels, after receiving such a reply. Why are Government not disposed to give the information? Why do they reply in this fashion?

MRS. BESANT'S 74TH BIRTHDAY.

BOMBAY NATIONAL H. R. LEAGUE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Besant:—

"Bombay Branch National Home Rule League pays respectful homage to its President and esteemed leader on her seventy-fourth birth-day."

OLDHAM STRIKE SETTLED.

OPERATIVES' LEADERS RECOMMEND RETURN TO WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 30.

In connection with the strike at Oldham a joint meeting of the employers, the Operatives' Union and officials agreed to reopen the mills on October 5th. The operatives' leaders will recommend the members to return to work and it is expected that strikers will accept, if they are offered the strike pay.

THE HARROW AEROPLANE SMASH.

ONLY SURVIVING GIRL SUCCUMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

The girl seriously injured in aeroplane smash at Harrow [illegible] succumbed.

BRITISH [illegible] DECORA-

A STARTLING DOCUMENT.

ARMY "ORGANISATION" IN INDIA.

MORE "IMPERIAL" BURDENS.

CRUSHING LIABILITIES.

ESHER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The following is a summary of he Esher Committee report.

The Esher Committee's report is published to-day. The recommendations cover nine parts with two separate minutes by Sir Krishna Gupta and Sir Umar Hayat Khan. Part I contains the basic principles of the recommendations while subsequent parts deal with important matters of administrative details. Part I was submitted to the Secretary of State on the 3rd November 1919 and in the course of a covering letter the Committee desired to obtain an indication of the advice of His Majesty's Government upon the principal questions covered by this part before they could proceed to the laborious examinations of details. This part of the report is not signed by Sir Krishna Gupta and Sir Umar Tayat.

PART II. MILITARY COUNCIL.

The proposal in Part I having been accepted in the main by the Secretary of State the committee explain in the second part the functions to be imposed upon the military council and certain proposals regarding military finance in all of which they were guided by considerations of the efficiency of the army in war with due regard to Indian tax-payers' interests. Recent experience and the changing conditions of India render it necessary to relieve the Commander-in-Chief of the heavy burden now devolving upon him. The majority consisting of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Herbert Parkes, Sir Claude Jacob, Sir Godfrey Fell, Sir W. Gilliman, and Sir K. Gupta inclined to the view that military production and provision as also the administration of the Royal Indian Marine should be entrusted to a department to be called the "Department of Munitions and Marine" in charge of a civilian member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, while the minority composed of Lord Esher, Sir John Du Cane, Sir Havelock Hudson, and Sir Umar Hayat Khan favour the solution by appointing a civil member of the Commander-in-Chief's Military Council and placing the Royal Indian Marine directly under the Commander-in-Chief. Against the idea of placing a civilian under the immediate and direct control of the Commander-in-Chief the majority point to the enormous difficulties that would arise in future in regard to labour and the growth of trade unionism which would affect the working of Government factories under the Reforms scheme. Responsibility for expenditure of nearly half of the total revenue would rest on shoulders of one man (Commander-in-Chief), and therefore the creation of a separate department for production and provision would result in their opinion in increased efficiency and consequent economy, thus tending to minimise public criticism.

MINORITY'S OBJECTIONS.

The minority challenged these majority conclusions as being irreconcilable with the fundamental principles concentrating command and administration of Army in the hands of a single responsible authority. The civilian member according to the minority should be called "Surveyor-General of Supply" and he should be a member of the Military Council in which capacity he would be in constant touch with his military colleagues. Further, relief could be afforded to the Commander-in-Chief, if the Secretary, Army Headquarters, or one of the members of the Military Council here authorised to attend meetings of the legislative and executive councils on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief in order to explain questions of military administration as also before the Viceroy.

The Committee as a whole think that the Commander-in Chief should be president of the Military Council of which the members should be (1) Chief of General Staff, (2) Adjutant General, (3) Quartermaster General, (4) Financial Adviser, and (5) Civil Member and Secretary, Army Headquarters with the proviso that in the event of the minority view prevailing the Council would include a Surveyor-General of Supply. As regards functions the Council can have no collective responsibility and one of their principal duties is to watch the process of military expenditure with a view to securing economical use of army funds. Other recommendations include that the system under which financial control is now exercised at Army Headquarters should be continued but with Deputy Financial Advisers each of principal spending branches. General Du Cane however suggested that the Financial Adviser be an official of the Army Headquarters and not of the Finance Department.

DECENTRALISATION.

Part three deals exclusively with decentralisation and *liaison* and after examining the present organisation of commands in India, draws attention to the proposals that India should be divided into fourteen separate areas to be called "districts" in order to provide a link between Army Headquarters and Districts with a view to avoid return to a state of affairs which existed before the war. The Committee recommended the creation of four commands each under an army commander graded as general officer commanding in chief with an adequate staff. These commands will comprise districts, each containing a certain number of brigade commands. Burma should form an independent district and the several districts should be classified according to their importance. This part of the report also deals with internal security and *liaison* between military and civil authorities and stresses the importance of establishing close and regular *liaison* with Provincial Governments, the extension of Indian military and political intelligence with the Near and Far East, Europe, America and Africa with a view to counteract seditious and revolutionary movements calculated to tamper with the loyalty of troops. Lastly, the Committee emphasise the importance of propaganda and the greater use of the press adding that the value of the press in India as a medium for information appears to have been neglected in the past.

The Committee believe that the last war has made it clear that India's partnership in the Empire demanded that the organisation of her forces should conform closely to the rest of the forces of the Empire. For the attainment of this object Part 4 suggests steps so as to secure close relations between British and Indian armies. The recommendations therefore aim at assimilation of conditions, closer *liaison*, uniformity of ideals, and interchange of officers among the British and Indian services. As regards the regimental officers, the Committee recommend a scheme called "Fusing." Closer connection between the British officers cadre of the Indian Army and that of the British Army has shown the necessity for assimilating so far as practicable the organisation and system of administration of the services concerned with feeding of the army, transport stores, medical assistants and signalling. After detailed examination the Committee consider the completion of the Royal Army Service Corps and the Supply and Transport Corps as yet impracticable, but desire a move in the direction of the unification of the two Corps.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

Coming to veterinary service the report approves the scheme of reorganisation now under consideration of the Government of India, but suggests the admission of qualified Indians to commission in the veterinary services by removing the existing racial bar. The personnel of the signal service should be definitely appointed to the corps. A joint service called the Army Ordinance Corps, India, to be formed. The Committee then proceed to examine possibility of the unification of the two medical organisations, namely, the Indian Medical Service and the Royal Army Medical Corps. After critical examination of various suggestions put forward by responsible authorities, the Committee are reluctantly forced to say that the amalgamation of the two services is at present impracticable. They however suggest some reforms to secure more harmonious working and closer co-operation between these two services. The conditions in India are such that the amalgamation of pioneers and engineers is not advisable in the organisation at Army Headquarters till the engineers' training should be co-ordinated by a senior Royal Engineer officer affiliated to the general staff and that the Military Works services should become a directorate under the Quartermaster-General in command. Chief engineers should be retained. The Committee emphasise the need for closer co-operation, training and military education between the Home and Indian armies. As for higher appointments, if the Commander-in-Chief belongs to the British services two of his three principal staff officers (C.G.S., A.G. and Q.M.G.) should belong to the Indian Army, while if the Commander-in-Chief belongs to the Indian Army two of the principal staff officers should come from the British service.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

Particular attention is devoted in this part to the amelioration of the general conditions of service in the Indian Army. As regards the growth of British and other ranks, the Committee are aware of the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction in both armies arising *inter alia* out of the complexity of regulations governing pay, leave and travelling allowances and want of suitable accommodation. After emphasising the necessity for the complete revision of regulations, they urge that considerations of finance should not be allowed to postpone the urgent work of providing suitable accommodation as otherwise it will affect the efficiency of the army. The recent changes and reforms have no doubt proved another unsettling factor in the minds of British officers, but this feeling will, it is hoped, pass away in time. The Committee's intention is to render the service sufficiently attractive to secure a constant flow of the best of Sandhurst cadets and to ensure that officers who are selected for that army and British service officers while stationed in India remain contented throughout the service. With this object in view they propose several practical and detailed suggestions regarding pay and pensions, concessions, travelling and detentions allowances, medical attendance, family pension, funds, etc. They are convinced that each mounted officer should be provided free of charge with the authorized number of chargers, as also hospital accommodation for wives and families of British officers in places where European doctors are available.

UNIFORM RATE OF PAY.

In applying a uniform rate of pay to all British officers in India or in the service elsewhere, the Committee suggest that the present system of fixing pay on the rupee basis be continued, that the pay of the ranks of officers be assimilated to the consolidated pay of the British service officers in India of corresponding rank and length of service, that all officers be given an allowance of Rs. 100 per month except when serving as departmental or staff officers on consolidated rates of pay, that consolidated pay should include elements of certain overseas or expatriation allowance, etc. In making some improvements in barracks, accommodation, state of regimental institutes, church parade service, etc., the Committee remark that the present day soldiers have neither deep-seated discipline nor long suffering patience. Their responsible aspirations must therefore be met and their idiosyncrasies sympathetically studied if they are to be contented while serving in India

INDIAN OFFICERS.

In regard to Indian officers the Committee assert that there is a feeling among them that they can never rise higher than the ranks than Risaldar-Major, or Subedar-Major. Their disabilities are due to the want of education which is now one of the essential conditions of leadership. Nevertheless, it is not forgotten that they have displayed devotion to duty which is beyond praise. All Risaldars are placed on the same scale of pay and specific recommendations are also made regarding the additional regimental pay of Indian adjutants and Indian quartermasters of units as they are usually less educated and the smartest of young Indian officers. Believing that it would be much to the benefit of the country that sons of the brave and loyal gentlemen are given opportunities to fit themselves to compete on something approaching equal terms with sons of the more wealthy classes the Committee welcomed the establishment of the "Kitchener College" which seems likely to meet the need. Indian members of the Committee raise the question of instituting an Indian Sandhurst, but agreed eventually that the time is not yet ripe for the consideration of such a scheme. In regard to family pensions, the committee feel very strongly that any Government which sends a married soldier of any race to war in which he loses his life should be actually responsible for providing pension sufficient to keep his widow and children from want and should not make its contribution dependant on the intricacies of family systems into which it cannot penetrate. Any grants of land to holders should be on "service terms" and grants of land abroad to deserving Indian officers and soldiers should be kept in view by the Government of India and if possible land in British Guiana or East Africa might be granted to Indian officers.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Part VI deals with the possibility of establishing an Indian Territorial Force. The Committee regret the response to the Indian Defence Force (Indian section) was not encouraging, except the working of the university corps which offered the best material for the Territorial Force. They however recognised the need for a national defence force, but apprehend some practical difficulties. Some students who were members of the Indian Defence Force took part in the Punjab disorders last year and the highest military authorities therefore do not want to run more risks than necessary so that the same force which they may organise may not be used against them. The Committee therefore state that as experiment is mainly of political or educational value Government should start with twelve units two in each bigger provinces and one in each of smaller one on condition that no new unit should be added till the experiment proves successful. The expenditure incurred on account of this force should fall under the military head but not to the detriment of the regular Army.

The Committee recommend that the Territorial Force should be formed on the following lines:—(1) recruitment be limited to urban areas and universities and that rural units and companies should be discouraged if likely to compete with regular recruiting, (2) liability for general service should be insisted upon, (3) pay and allowances during training should be at Indian army rates, (4) commanding officers and 2nd in commands of each unit should be replaced by Indian officers when training, (5) there should be a Director of Auxiliary Force at Army Headquarters and (6) grant of King's commissions would be premature at the present stage. Concluding, the committee claim their recommendations are in conformity with the announcement of August 20th.

INDIAN MARINE.

Part 7 deals with the Indian Marine. The Committee urge that the operations of the Indian Marine Service Act be extended so as to include all waters west of Suez in order to legalize disciplinary action taken by marine officers in that part. Further, it would be advantageous to hand over the lighting of the entire Indian Coast, including the Persian Gulf to the service. The Director, Royal Indian Marine, should be a Rear-Admiral on the active list, with the status of the Secretary to the Government of India with powers to approach the Viceroy. The Office of the Director should be in Bombay while his Deputy should remain at the headquarters of the Government of India. Regular recruitment should be done as in the army with headquarters at Ratnagiri. Suitable Indians should be given opportunities for education in the higher branches of seamanship, marine engineering, etc. The Committee considered it desirable that the Royal Indian Marine should be extended to enable it to undertake policing the Persian Gulf and they feel confident that the raising of the status of the Marine Service would make it fit to meet both peace and war requirements.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Part VIII deals with a number of supplementary questions referred to the committee by the Government of India for advice. Lord Esher and General Du Cane are not therefore responsible for these recommendations. The Committee after examining the existing regulations relating to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers suggest these regulations should be so recast as to require all officers now under this reserve to relinquish their appointments and a new reserve of officers for army in India be formed with a fixed establishment to be calculated for each arm branch of the service on probable requirement in the event of war, with the result that this new reserve of officers would be organised with reference to the needs of the army in India, whereas the existing reserve is for the Indian Army alone. This reserve would as well provide officer reinforcements for all units serving in India, British and Indian alike. The Committee further advise that regimental followers should be enlisted and trained to arms sufficiently. Coming to the military staff and clerks, they urge that military soldiers should be sparingly used for clerical duties and that the pay and privileges of clerical assistance in principal branches of the headquarters should be the same as those in the Government of India civil secretariat. The provision of an adequate staff of army chaplains is required to meet the needs of various denomination. The Committee further think that the transfer to the army of the responsibility of policing the North East Frontier is not justified and hold that the existing system under which the Burma and Assam military police are controlled by the local Government should not be changed.

Part IX Conclusion. In this part the Committee observes "fresh standards have been set up [illegible] organisation and new services have to be developed and equipped. Accommodation for British and Indian troops required to be improved. All these involve heavy initial expenditure. It would be advantageous from both the financial and military point of view if military authorities submitted to the Government of India a programme showing capital expenditure entailed by measures suggested by the Committee so as to enable latter to gauge their liabilities and to decide to what extent expenditure could be met and over what period the programme can be subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Government of India should be the final authority in all questions of pay and allowances of the India Army, wherever they may be serving. This right needs to be explicitly safeguarded in view of past experience.

Sir Krishna Gupta in the course of a minute emphasises that the angle of vision in regard to the military administration should be completely changed so that doors of all branches of the army should be open to Indians, not only to be consistent with the gradual approach of Indian autonomy but also as helping towards the attainment of such goal.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan in a separate note recommends drastic action against agitators tampering with the loyalty of the army and warns that any reforms in the army should not be pushed through without caution and that the British element should be stiffened at whatever cost and urges the recruitment of the right type of men for the army.

The following is the report of the Army in India Committee, appointed for the organisation of the Army in India, over which Viscount Esher presided:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

1. To enquire into and report, with special reference to post-bellum conditions, upon the administration and, where necessary, the organisation of the Army in India, including its relations with the War Office and the India Office, and the relations of the two Offices to one another.

2. To consider the position of the Commander-in-Chief in his dual capacity as head of the Army and member of the Executive Council, and to make recommendations.

3. To consider and to report upon any other matters which they may decide are relevant to the enquiry.

TO THE RIGHT HON. E. S. MONTAGU, M.P.

Sir,

In forwarding you the first part of our Report we desire to point out a difficulty with which we are confronted at the outset of our enquiry. We cannot consider the administration of the Army in India otherwise than as part of the total armed forces of the Empire; yet we have no indication of the form of organization which may be set up in the future for the control of other parts of those forces, or of the whole.

We have, it is true, been told that proposals for the higher direction of our Imperial forces are under consideration, and we are aware of the circumstances under which an Imperial Cabinet was formed during the late war. But the bases of permanent Imperial control over the organized forces of the Empire are as yet unlaid, and we have therefore been obliged to take existing statutes and usage as the foundation of the proposals we have made in accordance with the terms of our reference. The remedies which we shall venture to suggest for such defects in the Army in India as may be disclosed in the course of our enquiry will, therefore, be made subject to the limitations we have indicated.

ARMY IN INDIA.

Novel political machinery created by the Peace Treaty has enhanced the importance of the Army of India relatively to the military forces in other parts of the Empire, and more particulary to those of the British Isles. We feel bound to assume that Western Europe will no longer be an armed camp containing national armies in a high state of preparation for war, and we note that conflicts fraught with the gravest consequences to the belligerent nations cannot in future take place within a few days or weeks of an order to mobilize. We realize, and the evidence of Lord Allenby confirms our belief, that the war has left Eastern Europe, and what is commonly known as the near and Middle East, in a condition of grave unrest, with consequences to India, especially as regards her military and financial resources, that we are unable to ignore.

We are aware that, during the war, the necessary co-ordination of the fighting strength of the whole Empire brought into existence what has been called an Imperial Cabinet, performing real functions of Imperial Government, and accepted apparently without demur by the united peoples. The evolution of this novel constitutional instrument is for the moment arrested. If the principle of an Imperial Cabinet composed of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Dominions becomes rooted in our institutions, other changes connected with Imperial defence seem likely to follow.

An Imperial General Staff, an Imperial Naval and an Imperial Air Staff, possibly an Imperial Foreign Office, may become segregated under the leadership of the British Prime Minister of the day, but controlled by a body that from the nature of the case cannot be wholly responsible to the Parliament at Westminister. If India were again to be represented directly in a permanent Imperial Council or Cabinet, such as that summoned *ad hoc* during the war, the position of her Commander-in-Chief might assume a special aspect different from that which we have had to consider. Desirable and perhaps vital as such an evolution of our institutions may be, the chances of its accomplishment are not immediate. We have, therefore, accepted for the purpose of our Report the relations of India to Great Britain and to the Empire as they stand to-day.

We desire also to mention that we have been requested, in considering our recommendations, to avoid, if possible, framing them in such a manner as may hereafter prove inconsistent with the gradual approach of India towards a Dominion status; and we observe that the Indian Constitutional Reforms recently proposed have in view the relaxation of the control of the Secretary of State, as well as of Parliament, over the Government of India.

POWERS OF INDIA OFFICE.

We are at the same time confronted with evidence of the continued reluctance of the India Office to relinquish into the hands of the Government of India greater freedom in the administration of the Army, even in cases where this could be done without compromising the administration of the Army at home or contravening the sound principle of uniformity in military policy. We are strongly of opinion that greater latitude should be allowed to the Governor-General in Council and to the Commander-in-Chief in India in matters affecting internal military administration, in order to secure greater efficiency, and especially the greater contentment of the Army in India.

At the same time, we lay stress upon the importance of maintaining constant and intimate touch between the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in London and between their General Staff officers.

Taking, then, existing institutions and the present conditions in India as the basis on which to work, we consider that we shall be laying the foundations of a sound Imperial military system, if the plans we propose are consistent—

(1) with the control by the Government of India of Indian military affairs;

(2) with giving to the Government of India a voice in questions of Imperial defence, and

(3) with allowing the Imperial General Staff through its Chief to exercise a considered influence on the military policy of the Government of India.

Keeping these principles in mind, we propose to submit our Report to you in several parts, and to report on each separately. Part I is forwarded herewith, and deals with matters upon which a great mass of evidence already exists in documents laid before us. We have therefore not thought it necessary to travel once more over ground investigated by numerous committees and commissions and by eminent Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief in past years.

We have limited our enquiry upon these matters to obtaining the views of distinguished soldiers of recent war experience, and we have found that their conclusions are in general agreement with the recorded opinions of Lord Lytton and Lord Kitchener.

METHOD OF INQUIRY.

At the outset of our inquiry it was necessary to decide whether formal evidence should be taken. After consideration, we determined that it was undesirable to add to the mass of documentary evidence already available. We consequently decided to take counsel with high officers, military and civil, and certain independent persons whose views and experience could simplify our task, but not to record their evidence formally. We have thus obtained expressions of opinion given with complete freedom, and, coupled with the experience of the members of the Committee, they have been of great value to us in forming our conclusions.

We desire to remind you that the subsequent parts of our Report, dealing as they are bound to do with matters of administrative detail, would be largely influenced by the decision at which you may arrive to accept or reject the proposals we have made in Part I. So convinced are we of the desirability of obtaining a decision of His Majesty's Government on the principles laid down in Part I before proceeding to the laborious examination of the numerous questions covered by our reference, that we have thought it imperative to place Part I of our Report in your hands before the Committee proceeds to India. It would facilitate the work of the Committee, and would render their complete report of greater value to His Majesty's Government and to the Government of India, if we could obtain from you at an early date an indication of the advice you are likely to tender to His Majesty's Government upon the principal questions covered by Part I of our Report.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants
ESHER.
M. F. O'DWYER.
H. V. COX, Lieut.-Genl.
CLAUD W. JACOB, Lieut.-Genl.
J. P. DuCANE, Lieut.-Genl.
G. FELL.
WEBB GILLMAN, Maj-Genl.
C. M. WAGSTAFF, Brig.-Genl.,
Secretary.

3rd November, 1919.

ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

PART I. SECTION. I.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The relations between the India Office and the Government of India are presumably based upon the importance of keeping the control of Parliament as far as possible in tact over Indian expenditure. The theory, sound in itself in view of the bureaucratic form of Government in India, has proved to be illusory in practice. The business of Parliament is too great and too complex to enable any effective control to be exercised by the House of Commons over Indian expenditure. In practice, therefore, the control of the India Office has been merely the control of one bureaucracy over another.

The working of this system undoubtedly causes delay in dealing with military questions that frequently require rapid settlement, both in the interests of efficiency and of the contentment of the Army in India. We, therefore, recommend that greater latitude should be allowed to the Governor-General in Council in deciding questions of a military character, provided they do not influence by reflex action the administration of the British Army at home.

From 1909, and particularly during the war, the rule was relaxed under which all communications of a military nature between the Commander-in-Chief and the War Office passed through the India Office. During the war the Commander-in-Chief in India communicated direct with the War Office. We consider that this freedom of communication should now be established as a permanent right on a regular official basis; but should be limited to communications between the Commander-in-Chief and the Imperial General Staff. The Secretary of State for India should be kept fully informed of such communications.

In order to facilitate what we consider of primary importance, namely the free and intimate relation between the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and in order that the Secretary of State for India should also be fully informed upon all questions of military policy affecting India, we recommend that the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office should always be an officer with Indian experience, of high military rank, appointed on the recommendation of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff by the Secretary of State for India. It would be convenient and desirable that this officer should be a Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff in order that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff may have the benefit of experienced advice on Indian matters. Furthermore, he should have the right of attending the meetings of the Army Council when questions affecting India are discussed. Although we strongly advocate that questions of administration regarding the Army in India should be mainly settled in India itself, and should only be referred to the India office under the circumstances which we have previously noted, we are of opinion that the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office should have attached to his Department two officers specially conversant with "A" and "Q" questions, in so far as they affect India.

INDIA SECRETARY'S MILITARY ADVISER.

We are unable to see any advantage, from the point of view of India, in retaining upon the India Council in London the services of an officer of high military rank. It is undesirable that the Secretary of State for India should be left in any doubt as to the quarter from which military advice should be offered him. The principle upon which we think it important to insist is that the sole responsible military adviser of the Secretary of State should be the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. This advice could be tendered either through his Deputy Chief established in the India Office, or directly by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff himself, who should be authorized to attend any meeting of the Council of India at which military questions of first importance are to be discussed.

We recommend in Section III that the Commander-in-Chief in India shall be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief

(Continued on next page.)

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

"A REPROACH TO BRITISH STATESMANSHIP."

VISCOUNT GREY'S SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Sept. 30.

Viscount Grey in a letter to the "Westminster Gazette" declares that the government of Ireland has never been such a reproach and discredit to British statesmanship as it is to-day. He points out that apparently no one wants the Home Rule Bill before Parliament and that the Irishmen will refuse to put it into operation. The only prospect for future peace and good government in Ireland is that the Irish should withdraw their own scheme and the only practical policy offering any prospect of success seems, to me to have three cardinal points.

1. Definite announcement that there can only be one foreign policy for Britain and Ireland, one Army and one Navy and that we cannot stand separation in these matters.

2. Irishmen must be as free as the peoples of the great self-governing Dominions to settle for themselves how their country is to be governed.

3. To give time for them to come to an agreement with each other and draw up a scheme. The British Government will continue to perform as best it can, the function of government in Ireland for a period not exceeding two years and at the end of that period or sooner, if Ireland is ready, it will withdraw and the responsibility for the Irish Government will be on the Irishmen themselves.

In no other way, can we bring home to the Irishmen that the sense of responsibility of which we for centuries have deprived or relieved them and the lack of which is the deepest underlying cause of the Irish troubles and Irish disunion and of failure of every attempt hitherto made to find a solution to the Irish problem.

"BLACK AND TAN" POLICE IN IRELAND.

IS SIR NEVIL MACREADY CONDONING THEM ?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-50 a.m. Sept. 30.

The feature of the Irish situation at present to the reprisals by the so-called "Black and Tan" police namely the Royal Irish Constabulary recruits and the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary recruiter for the purpose of instructing the Irish Constabulary in the defence of their barracks. The latter section are ex-officers together numbering five hundred. The nature of reprisals which swiftly follow the Sinn Fein attacks on the troops and the police was exemplified by the happenings in the town of Trim where in revenge for the burning of the police barracks and the shooting of the Head Constable by the Sinn Feiners, the "Black and Tans" practically wrecked the town. Two boys were shot and wounded and the damage is estimated at £50,000.

The Liberal press is strongly protesting against the reprisals and there is much criticism of the statement attributed to Sir Nevil MacReady by an American interviewer, apparently condoning the reprisals. Sir Nevil MacReady is reported to have said that the machinery of law having broken down the Constabulary felt there was no certain means of redress and punishment and it was only human that they should act on their own initiative.

It is stated in this connection that the Cabinet will certainly not tolerate the reprisals. The Dublin Castle states that steps are being taken to deal with them effectively and expeditiously.

A big drapery store at Cork was wrecked yesterday by the explosion of a bomb, similar to the bombs used in the attacks on the troops and police. The military patrol, which proceeded to the spot after the explosion was fired on and returned fire.

A DRAMATIC TURF TRIAL AT OLD BAILEY.

SIX MEN SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

One of the most dramatic trials in the history of the turf concluded at Old Bailey this morning, when six men received sentences ranging from three years' penal servitude to binding over for conspiracy to commit frauds in connection with horse racing, for example, by substituting the three year old, Jazz, for the two year old, Coat of Mail, in the Faceby Plate at Stockton on October 25th last year. One of the accused, Walter Hopkins, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour for attempting to obtain a thousand sterling from Hardy, an ex-jockey and a buyer of race horses for India by selling him a horse named, Stubble, for Coat of Mail.

MAGISTRATE ABDUCTED.

THREAT OF BURNING DOWN TOWNS.

IF NOT RETURNED WITHIN 48 HRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

Captain Lendrum, the magistrate at Kilkee is missing and is believed to have been abducted. The towns of Kilkee, Kilrush, Carrigaholt, Doonbeg, and Kilmihile have been threatened that they will be burned down if the Magistrate is not returned within forty-eight hours.

POLICE MURDERS IN BELFAST

REPORTED TO BE DELIBERATELY ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

It has been ascertained that the murders of the police in Belfast were deliberately arranged with a view to provoking further rioting in the city. Attacks were made at points a mile apart simultaneously indicating pre-arrangement. In both the instances police were on the point duty.

SINN FEIN ATTACK ON SHIPYARD WORKERS.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL FACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Scenes of disorder again occurred last night in Belfast, but were promptly suppressed. The military arrested seven een persons. The cause of the outbreak was an attack on the shipyard workers in the Catholic quarter which developed into a free fight between the rival factions, in which stones and revolvers were used, with the result that seven people were injured, two seriously. The crowds scattered when the military and an armoured car arived on the scene and all is quiet to-day.

FORTY-TWO SINN FEINERS COURT-MARTIALLED.

REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE COURT.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 30.

Forty-two men arrested in the Wicklow mountains, while drilling have been court-martialled. One known as the Hermit of Kilmashogue was discharged and the other declared that they refused to recognise th court and declined to make a statement. Evidence was taken and the decision will be promulgated.

RECRUDESCENCE OF RIOTS IN BELFAST

BAYONET CHARGES TO SEPARATE THE FACTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 30.

The Dublin Castle report on the recrudescence of disturbances in Belfast shows that the outbreaks occurred in different areas. The military were twice compelled to make bayonet charges in order to separate the factions. The police and the military also replied to the firing to which they were exposed. One civilian, wounded in the course of the turmoil has died.

SEQUEL TO SUSPENSION OF GOVT. GRANTS.

AN ASYLUM COMMITTEE'S THREAT TO DISBAND LUNATICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 30.

It will be remembered that the Government recently suspended grants to administrative bodies in Ireland which refused to submit their accounts to the Government auditors. To-day the Asylum Committee of Ballinasloe presided over by the Lord Bishop of Clonfert consequently decided to disband all the possible harmless lunatic inmates and to threaten to discharge all homicidal and suicidal cases on October 10th unless the Government grant is renewed.

LORD RAWLINSON LEAVES LONDON ON NOV. 4

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Lord Rawlinson is leaving London on November 4th and joining the mail steamer Narmunda at Marseilles. General Birdwood is leaving for India a week hence.

A STARTLING DOCUMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the Imperial General Staff, and that the Commander-in-Chief shall be the sole military adviser of the Government of India. If this system can be established, the chain of military responsibility for questions of an Imperial character will be complete. On the one hand, the Commander-in-Chief will look to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff for supreme direction in all questions of Imperial military policy in which India is concerned; and, on the other hand, the Governor-General will look to the Commander-in-Chief for military advice upon questions in which India only is concerned, and also upon questions of a wider military character with confidence that the Commander-in-Chief will be in a position to express upon the latter the considered views of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

We believe that, under the plan thus proposed, the Government of India will retain its statutory control over the Army in India, that the Governor-General will be assured of undivided counsel upon military questions, and that uniformity of military policy will at last be established between Great Britain and India.

SECTION II.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Our attention has been called to the Committee of Defence set up in India by the Governor-General during the war. Its composition and functions follow those of the Committee of Imperial Defence in this country as they were understood to be after it was reconstituted on a new basis in 1902 and before the establishment of its permanent Secretariat in 1905.

That Committee was consultative and not executive. It had no administrative functions. It could not prescribe a policy or give directions. Its duty was to advise. It interfered with no existing authority. It possessed no fixed constitution, and the persons composing it were selected by the Prime Minister from among his colleagues and their technical assistants, with the addition of any person whose advice he might desire to obtain upon the matters about to be discussed. The Committee, in short, contained no ex-officio member except the Prime Minister himself, and this flexibility, as Mr. Balfour pointed out at the time, gave it an advantage of first-rate importance in dealing with the manifold subjects that gather round the problem of national defence.

Such, we understand, was the body upon which the Governor-General modelled the Defence Committee in India, and we are firmly convinced that, taken in conjunction with the existence of the War Book, which had been prepared in 1914, it contributed valuable assistance towards bringing India into line with Great Britain during the war, and that it should not be allowed to disappear.

We recommend that its Secretary should be a member of the Governor-General's Private Secretariat, and that he should have charge of the records and be responsible for the preparation and upkeep of the War Book.

The War Book, designed by Sir Maurice Hankey some years before 1914, was planned with a view to the instant mobilization of all Government departments at home on the outbreak of war. For the first time in this country the attention of all Departments of Government was drawn to the fact that war was not the sole business of the Admiralty and the War Office, but that it was the concern of practically every Department of State. The Defence Committee, by its composition and its methods of working, first suggested this somewhat novel conception of modern war, but the War Book stereotyped it and fixed it indelibly in the minds of the whole Civil Service.

The War Book prepared in India in 1914 has been laid before us. It is a work of such value that we strongly recommend that it should be constantly revised and kept up-to-date by the officer we have designated, who will, at the same time, be the Secretary of the Defence Committee.

We would suggest that the Secretary of the Indian Defence Committee should be placed in direct touch with the Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee in London, so that as far as possible the measures concerted by the latter should be applied by the Governor-General in India, so far as they are appropriate, to local conditions.

SECTION III.

THE HIGH COMMAND.

The definition of the High Command in India in future requires a few preliminary words of explanation. We have before observed that our attention has been drawn to the importance of keeping in view in any proposals we may make, the gradual approach of the Government of India to a Dominion status. We have also kept before our minds the possibility that, in the near future, Imperial control over the military policy of the Empire may take a form other than that which obtains at the present time, leading to the establishment of a real Imperial General Staff deriving its authority not from the War Office and the British Parliament, but from an Imperial Council such as that contemplated in 1907, which materialized in the course of the late war, in what has been called an Imperial Cabinet.

We have, however, felt ourselves obliged to base the recommendations we are about to make upon existing facts. We are unable to admit any close resemblance between the principles which are applied to army administration in this country, governed as it is under democratic Parliamentary institutions, and the conditions that obtain in India, where the Government remains of a bureaucratic character with such Parliamentary checks as are found to be possible. No analogy exists between the Government of India and that of any European country. It appears to us, therefore, that Army administration in India must conform to the principles laid down by the statutes upon which that Government is based, which place the control of the Army in India in the hands of the Governor-General in Council.

We have endeavoured to superimpose upon the existing fabric of Indian army administration the general staff idea. In other words, while leaving the control of the Army in India to the Governor-General in Council, we have tried to knit closer the relations between the High Command in India and the High Command as it now exists at the centre of the Empire. We have considered and rejected the proposal to establish in India a Civilian Member of the Executive Council responsible for the Army, and an Army Council with collective responsibilities, as unsuited to Indian requirements at the present time. Among the numerous recommendations that have been made in former years for the reconstitution of the War Department, we have adopted that of Lord Lytton, that the Commander-in-Chief should be himself the only military member of the Viceroy's Council, and we have not thought it conducive to good administration that, upon the Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief should have any military colleague or competitor entitled to deal with the administration of army affairs.

NEED FOR CONSOLIDATION.

We recommend that in future the Army Department and the Headquarters Staff should be consolidated under one head, and with a single Secretariat, which is not at present the case, and that the Commander-in-Chief should be in that capacity considered to be the administrative, as well as the executive head of the Army, subject only to the Governor-General in Council, in whom the supreme control of the Army is vested by statute. Every trace of the duality of functions resulting from the same officer being Commander-in-Chief and Member-in-Charge of the Army Department should be swept away.

We are of opinion that the financial responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief should not be divorced from his executive responsibilities, and that while his purely military status should be in no way affected, it should be recognized that he possesses a personal and professional interest in and responsibility for the economical administration of Army funds. We are in agreement with the view that the Commander-in-Chief should be looked upon by all His Majesty's Indian subjects and feudatories in India as the depository and representative of a personal authority, second only to that of the Viceroy, and we are strongly of opinion that any change in the position of the Commander-in-Chief which would have the effect of weakening that authority, is inadvisable.

We propose that a Military Council should be established, composed of high staff officers and others to assist the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative functions. This body would have no collective responsibility. Its members, however, would be individually responsible for the branches they would be called upon to administer.

We hold the position of the Secretary to Government in the Army Department, as it is generally understood, to be inconvenient and undesirable, as rendering possible an interference with the sole right of the Commander-in-Chief to offer military advice to the Governor-General in Council.

We propose to deal in Part II of our Report with the personnel of the Military Council and their respective functions, responsibilities and powers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We are in agreement with the General Staff view that the Commander-in-Chief in India should be more directly in touch with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, with a view to obtaining increased efficiency as regards the organization, equipment and training of the Army in India, so as to develop the military resources of India in a manner suited to Imperial necessities. We have already stated that, in our view, the Commander-in-Chief in India should have the established right to communicate in peace with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in London with regard to strategical plans, war organization, training and the selection for commands and senior staff appointments. But we are not prepared to dogmatise as to whether the Government of India or the Imperial Government at Whitehall is to be responsible for the military safety of India. It is obvious that, if the gradual approach of India to a Dominion status is to be taken as an axiom, this question can be resolved only by the exercise of judgment, tact, and the principle of "give and take." We, however, are strongly of opinion that while unity of administration is for the present out of the question, unity of conception on broad lines of military policy, such as those for which an Imperial General Staff should be responsible, is essential in the interests of India herself and of the Empire as a whole. For this reason we suggest that the Commander-in-Chief in India should be appointed by His Majesty's Government on the recommendation of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and that the same procedure should be observed in the appointment of the Chief of the General Staff in India. Should this recommendation be approved, given a close co-operation and correspondence between the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Commander-in-Chief in India, we believe that as much will have been done towards securing unity of military purpose as can be profitably accomplished at the present time.

RELATIONS WITH VICEROY.

We have said that, in our opinion, the Commander-in-Chief should be the sole military adviser of the Government of India. So important a function carries with it a necessity that the Commander-in-Chief shall be in the closest relation to the Governor-General in Council during the progress of hostilities and at all moments in peace when military questions of the first importance come under discussion. At the same time, we cannot disregard the importance of personal inspection from time to time of the larger army formations by the Commander-in-Chief himself. During his absence from headquarters under peace conditions, we therefore, recommend that he should delegate to his Chief of the General Staff such functions as he thinks may be properly exercised by that officer during his absence. We do not contemplate that under any circumstances the Commander-in-Chief should himself take the field in war. In our view the command of military operations, whether on a large or small scale, should always be entrusted to an officer specially selected for that purpose. We are too well aware of the inconvenience and danger created in 1914 by stripping the War Office of its most experienced advisers and administrators, to desire to see a repetition in India of so unfortunate an incident. To the personal influence of the recognized head of the Army of India, especially over Indian troops, we have already alluded, and while we are anxious that it should not be supposed that we depreciate the value of his making himself throughly acquainted with the sentiments and requirements of officers and troops in all parts of India, we desire to make clear that, during moments of tension, it would not be consistent with the efficient discharge of his highest duties to absent himself from the Council table of the Governor-General.

We are convinced that the Commander-in-Chief, as being an "extraordinary" Member of Council, could be relieved of considerable technical responsibility. There appears to us no sound and valid reason why his signature should be obtained to despatches from the Government of India upon questions which have no military significance or importance, or that he should be required to study and record his opinion on cases which relate exclusively to the civil administration. We are sure that a liberal interpretation of the necessities of Indian administration would lead to an appreciable reduction of his duties. We therefore, recommend that he should be excused attendance at the Executive and Legislative Councils except when the business under discussion affects military interests.

FUNCTIONS OF MILITARY COUNCIL.

We have refrained from exploring in detail the functions which, in our view, should in future be imposed upon the Military Council [illegible] We believe that

[illegible] Secretary of State for India [illegible] he will obtain for them the early sanction of His Majesty's Government, in order that the labours of this Committee may not, like those of so many others, be thrown away.

POLES ADVANCEE OF GRODNO.

BOLSHEVIKS IN FULL RETREAT.

STIRRING APPEAL BY LITHUANIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 30.

The Poles are continuing to advance east of Grodno and are approaching Vilna. The Bolsheviks are in full retreat but it is believed that large Red forces have been regrouping behind Minisk.

Meanwhile the Lithuanian Government, while still hoping for a peaceful settlement of the Polish situation has issued a stirring appeal to the people to resist the invader with choppers, scythes and pitchforks if rifles are not available.

POLISH SUCCESSES.

BOLSHEVIKS RETREATING ON ENTIRE NORTHERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Warsaw.—The Bolsheviks are retreating on the entire northern front and the Poles have captured further 1,300 prisoners an eight guns.

POLISH TROOPS IN LITHUANIAN TERRITORY.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept.

The Lithuanian Government has demanded immediate withdrawal of the Polish troops behind the line fixed in December 1919. The Polish Foreign Minister has replied proposing fresh negotiations at Suwalki.

POLES WANT ANOTHER "PEACE."

MEETING AT SUWALKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 30.

The tiresome Polish-Lithuanian recriminations and charges of bad faith continue but the Poles now suggest another "peace" meeting at Suwalki on the 29th. Meanwhile Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the International Commission of Control appointed by the League of Nations to investigate the situation in Lithuania on the spot is about to leave for Suwalki. The delegates include Captain Venanaki (Japan).

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Palghar Branch, and the Mahim Taluka Sabha, a public meeting will be held at Palghar on 3rd October 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to consider as to which memorial should be raised to Lok. Tilak and how should it be raised. Prof. Shivram Mahades Paranjpe, Editor, Swarijya will address the audience on the point.

POSLAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT URGED.

There was no change in the situation as regards the Postal and Telegraphic strike which continued yesterday. To-day is the twelfth day of the strike, which is dragging on its weary length to the great inconvenience of the public.

MEETING AT SHANTARAM CHAWL.

PUBLIC'S INDIGNATION.

The following is a summarised report of the public meeting held in Shantaram's Chawl to consider the situation created by the postal strike. Owing to lack of space we have not been able to publish the proceedings in full, but we hope to publish the full account in our next issue.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening at Shantaram's Chawl to consider what steps should be taken to remove the present deadlock between the Post and Telegraph men and the Post and Telegraph authorities. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Natarajan, the President, then delivered his speech, in the course of which he criticised the attitude taken by the authorities. He spoke against the employment of boy scouts and girl guides to carry on the work of the strikers and said that the authorities were wrong in importing men from other province.

Mr. Baptista next spoke and in his speech he thoroughly vindicated the position taken by the postmen by citing facts and figures. He spoke very feelingly against the unsympathetic attitude taken by certain sections of the Bombay public with regard to the strike.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT URGED.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its sympathy with the Post and Telegraph men at present on strike and considers their grievances to be just and reasonable and urges upon the Postal authorities and the Government of India the urgent necessity, in view of the great public inconvenience and dislocation of business, to take immediate steps to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the present strike."

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar seconded the resolution Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and D. Chaman Lal further supported the resolution.

RELIEF FUND STARTED.

Mr. Mowji Govindji then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting further resolves to open a fund for the relief of the families and dependants of the men and appoints a committee of the gentlemen to be named at the meeting.

The following are the names of the members of the Committee:—Mr. Narayendas Purshotamdas, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. V. A. Desai, Dr. Sathye, Mr. Govindji Vasanji, Mr. R. M. Pawar, Mr. Mowji, Mr. Laxmidas Tersey and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, as Treasurers.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha seconded the resolution which was carried.

A number of donations to the Relief fund from sympathisers were then announced and the aggregate amount thus realised totalled up to about Rs. 4,000.

BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD.

MR. GINWALA'S WARNING.

Mr. Ginwala, Secretary of the Gas Workers' Union, has notified the General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company Ltd., that a strike will take place on the 15th October if a certain man who has been discharged is not reinstated immediately.

STRIKERS' PAY AND UNIFORMS.

P. M. G. EXPLAINS.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, wrote to the Hony. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, yesterday:—

With reference to your letter dated the 29th September 1920, I have the honour to say that the only security that the Post Office has for the uniforms is the pay due to the men. For that reason the men will not be paid until they return their uniforms.

As regards your query whether the strikers are in the service of the department from the 29th instant, it is obvious that by deserting their work on the midnight of the 15th, they automatically resigned their appointments.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, wrote to the Hony. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, to-day as follows:

In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I have the honour to correct what may be [illegible] the men have clearly [illegible] each one has thereby technically [illegible] The vacancies are therefore being filled

LABOUR AND THE EAST.

By MAHOMED ALI.

II

I wrote in my article of Mesopotamia. But Mesopotamia is not the whole Eastern question. There is Persia; there is Syria; there is Egypt. There is the whole business of the Turkish settlement, with its "mandates" which, by placing our Holy Places under European sovereignty outrage the religious convictions of every Moslem, and with its transference to Greece of Thrace and Smyrna which Mr. Lloyd George, in his pledge to Mussulman India and British Labour in January, 1915, admitted to be predominantly Turkish.

They *are* "predominantly Turkish" whatever lies the Foreign Office may learn to lisp from its Cretan mentor. And the clean fighting Turk will fight for his home and his creed (and every Mussulman in the world would offer him what support he can).

WHAT OF LABOUR?

But what of British Labour? It is, even before it has assumed office, to succumb to the temptations of imperialist exploitation and to the lure of the oil in Mosul, or to fall victim to religious prejudice and bigotry? One army is in Turkey, another in Palestine, a third in Mesopotamia, and a fourth in Egypt—all to establish a cruel domination for the imperialists and the capitalists. The Eastern wars are being fought as much against Labour as against the actual victims.

If Labour allows these other wars to go on, stopping only the war against Russia, it does not require much foresight to predict that Labour will not save Russia either. Labour will be beaten in detail, and Labour would deserve to be beaten, because, like the other political groups in Europe labelling themselves Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals, it would have set up two standards.

What Labour is trying to do for Russia it must try to do for every people whom European imperialist policy is trying to enslave to satisfy the lust of the imperialists; and it must protect a slave country like India being forced to enslave others by means of "reinforcements arriving to schedule time." It must protest against the use of troops from India occupying to retain their freedom as much as it protested against the use of the black troops of France for the occupation of Frankfurt.

INDIA'S DIRECT ACTION.

On August 1, India inaugurated a programme of progressive cessation of co-operation with Government as a protest against the iniquitous Turkish settlement in defiance of the principle of self-determination and an utter disregard of the word pledged to India both during and at the commencement of the war. No one could say that India is not justified in this course. When Labour—with an organised Parliamentary system, however defective in its working—claims that it is entitled, in its own words, to challenge the Constitution, when the British can prepare to "down tools" at such a juncture to save the situation, then India—that has no such parliamentary system to-day, and cannot at the present rate hope to have it for any of us who are now living—is surely entitled to "down tools" and to say to the Government that she, although a slave herself, will take no hand in this dirty business of enslaving others.

20,000 EMIGRANTS.

Precisely 300 years ago a small band of Britons left the shores of England in the Mayflower in order to save their souls, and founded a British colony in America. At a time when the tercentenary of the emigration of the Pilgrim Fathers is being celebrated, is it unseasonable to invite the attention of British Labour to a fact which, so far, seems to have received little notice? "Within a few weeks 20,000 Indians, including some Hindus, have walked out of the British Empire as a protest against the Turkish Treaty."

The Anglo-Indian Press, forgetting the lesson of the Mayflower, began by ridiculing them. Even Mr. Montagu could not resist the temptation of raising a laugh in the House of Commons at the expense of these emigrants. What wonder, then that some British soldiers out of "sheer lightheartedness," as the "Times" correspondent puts it, should insult the womenfolk among them. Things did not stop there. An unarmed emigrant who remonstrated with the soldiers was murdered in the most inhuman fashion (the Indian soldiers, with a single exception, refused to take a hand in the business).

Such "incidents" will occur every day wherever and whenever mercenary troops, white or black, are sent by imperialist and capitalist exploiters without effective protest from Labour.

The question is: Will its Council of Action act while there is time? The day of empires is gone. But British Labour can to-day induce India to remain within the British Commonwealth. To-morrow it will be too late.—"Daily Herald."

LONDON TOPICS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Coal Crisis—Trade Union Congress—Lord Sinha.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Whether it is due to the stupidity of the Government or to the mule-headed obstinacy of the "vested interests"—it makes no difference—we are on the verge of a stupendous crisis. As soon as the Triple Alliance endorsed the claims of the miners as "reasonable and just," the Miners' Executive issued instructions to all local branches to tender their strike notices. The strike notices expire on September 25, and failing a satisfactory settlement in the meantime the national strike will begin on September 26. In spite of all the protestations and misrepresentations of the jingo press it is perfectly clear to a man-in-the-street that the miners carry a vast majority of the country with them. At first Sir Robert Horne refused to re-open the case until and unless the miners abandon their demand for a reduction of price on domestic coal. But the miners stuck to their guns. Then it developed into a question of "prestige" and after a vain effort to induce the miners to submit their case to arbitration, the Government has climbed down, and Sir Robert Horne has invited the miners' executive to Conference at the Board of Trade. The Miners have accepted the invitation and the Conference meets to-day. It is clear that the miners' claim admits of no compromise and it is a foregone conclusion that the Conference will be a failure unless the Government accept the demands in lots, which they are not prepared to do.

To-day, the miners are on firmer grounds for not only have they behind them the whole forces of the Triple Alliance, but also the moral support of the whole of the British Trade Union, as the National Congress—a body representing 6½ millions of British workers—has passed unanimously a resolution expressing the opinion that the claims of the miners were "reasonable and just" and should be conceded "forthwith."

The situation has assumed such serious proportions that Mr. Lloyd Geoge had to break his holiday in Switzerland and return at a break-neck speed.

Trade Union Congress.

The 52nd Annual Trades Union Congress which opened at Portmouth on Monday last, was the biggest of labour Conferences on record. Nearly 1,000 delegates representing 6½ million workers attended. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. in his presidential speech dealt on various matters of national and industrial importance. He declared that the germs of future wars were sown in the peace treaties made in a spirit of Vengeance. He condemned the Government's internal and foreign polices. The Government had failed to keep its election Promises. The industrial situation was grave and questions of high cost of living and unemployment were scandalous. No mention was made about the coal crisis, but Mr. Thomas explained at a later stage that he did not want to compromise any possibility that might help to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. The workers he declared, were not anxious for a fight, but they would not hesitate to accept a challenge if thrown by the capitalists.

MesopotaMia.

Referring to the situation in Mesopotamia, he declared, the workers of Great Britain would not allow the conduct of another South African War over half the middle East. They had already wasted millions that they could ill-afford, whilst the Arab population had given abundant evidence that they neither believed in British Government's bona fides nor wanted the blessing of the British Rule.

After condemning the Government's Irish and Russian policies, Mr. Thomas concluded by expressing his faith "in the belief of a world people, whose religion is not insular, nor sectarian, nor hedged by creed or bound by class, but a true world religion—the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God."

Lord Sinha.

Lord Sinha, who is returning to India by to-day's mail boat to take up his duties as Lt.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, was entertained at a dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel by his "friends and admirers"—with the exception of Sir Shankaran Nair. Mr. Montagu, who presided, expressed thanks for his (Lord Sinha's) past services and good wishes in anticipation for services to be fulfilled.

Lord Sinha replied that "all classes in India" approved of his appointment (1) "His own people rejoiced that once more England had redeemed her pledges and Pray, how many of the pledges—and how many times could a pledge be redeemed? The expenses incurred at this ceremony were equally divided by the hosts 25s. per head—and this was the test and charge for "friendship and admiration" very poor, compared to Bombay "Famine Dinner" to Lord Willingdond.

A SUICIDE?

The Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Lilabai, a Hindu girl aged 17 years. The evidence showed that the deceased was living with her husband Lakhmidas Ruttonsy, a cloth merchant at Gamdevi About 4 a.m. her mother-in-law heard moaning and went into the kitchen, when she found the deceased lying on the floor with her clothes on fire. A lamp-stove was near her but it was not burning. The deceased was unconscious and died within a short time. She had complained of not feeling well and went into the kitchen usually in the morning to fill water-pots. She was also not right in her mind.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from her clothes having been set on fire apparently by herself.

OUR ROADS AGAIN!

"A DISGRACE TO THE CITY."

QUESTION RELEGATED TO ROADS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar on Thursday.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to take steps to have the statue of the late Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., removed from its present spot opposite the Municipal Hall on Cruickshank Road and re-erected on a suitable spot in the Victoria Square (late Bhatia Baug)."

Mr. Byramji said Dr. Blaney was a great personality in his times and did good and great work on the Corporation. The present spot was not worthy to hold the statue of a man of the name and fame of Dr. Blaney. As to the assertion made here and elsewhere that the statue was not artistic enough for the Victoria Square, he (the speaker) quoted the opinion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Roughton and Mr. S. Rebsch to the effect that it was of high artistic value. He hoped the Corporation would vote in favour of having the statue placed in the Victoria Square where it originally was.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said Dr. Blaney had the good of the city really at heart, and did splendid work for it and his statue should be placed in a position where it could be seen by all.

Dr. A. G. Viegas heartily supported the proposition. He thought an injustice had been done to the city when the statue was removed from the place where it originally was to its present position.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia did not think the proposition could be accepted in its present form, because there was no provision made in it for the expense of removal. He had protested against the removal of the statue to its present position, but since this was done its site in the Victoria Square had been taken up by the statue of the first Sir Dinshah Petit. That was the best site in the Square and as it had already been taken up he opposed the relegation of Dr. Blaney's statue to any other place. They wanted his statue to be near the Corporation Hall.

The proposition was carried.

SIGNING CORPORATION ADDRESSES

Mr. M. M. Kamdar moved:—

"That the Municipal Secretary be requested to report, and submit such report to the Corporation at any adjourned meeting—(a) Whether the Municipal Commissioner appends his signature to the Corporation addresses given to Viceroys, Governors and other high personages. (b) If so to mention as to since when, and the circumstances under which, the Commissioner does so and whether the same is done under any resolution of the Corporation, or with the previous sanction of the Corporation. (c) Whether having regard to the constitution of the Corporation and the nature of the documents it is necessary or competent for the Commissioner to append his signature to such addresses.)"

Mr. Kamdar said the addresses of welcome were given by the President and members of the Corporation. It was only a few years ago that the Commissioner started appending his signature to the addresses. He (the speaker) raised the question in its constitutional aspect. He did not think it was competent for the Commissioner to sign the addresses.

Dr. M. B. Velkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment declaring that in the opinion of the Corporation the Commissioner should not sign the addresses as he was not a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik thought there was no harm in continuing the courtesy to the Commissioner of allowing him to sign the addresses.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala was in favour of allowing the Commissioner to sign the addresses.

Mr. J. A. Wadia believed that in England such addresses were being signed among others by the Chief Officer or Chief Clerk. They should enquire into this if they thought seriously of the question. For himself he would support neither the proposition nor the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle said they should not run down their chief executive officer.

Both the proposition and the amendment were defeated.

The following proposition, moved by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, was carried:—

"That the Roads Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report to the Corporation the desirability of giving over a portion of the reclaimed site of the Nakhoda Tank near the St. Xavier's High School, to the Mahomedan Hostel Committee to build a Muslim students' hostel."

OUR ROADS AGAIN

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla next moved the following proposition:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps for putting in order all the roads in the City which are now in a state of disrepair; and that the Commissioner be also requested to arrange for regularly removing mud from the streets during the monsoon."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said many of the city's roads required urgent improvement.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the condition of the roads was bad indeed and it was high time something was done to put them in order.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy and Dr. S. S. Batliwala drew attention to the bad condition of the roads at Parel.

The Commissioner said he was as anxious as anybody that the roads should be in proper order, but they could not be put in order all at once. During the past rains they had laid by stores of metals and material and were now prepared to repair and put, in a decent order, a number of roads of the city and by Christmas most of the principal roads would be in decent repairs.

GOING TO TAKE LESSONS FROM CALCUTTA.

Continuing, the Commissioner said he was aware of the wish of the Corporation that the roads should be improved satisfactorily regardless of cost. He had written to the Calcutta Corporation and was going to send the Assistant Road Engineer to Calcutta to learn their methods and to see whether they could be adopted in Bombay.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was not quite so optimistic as the Commissioner. Similar assurances had been given them before and they were always disappointed. He moved an amendment referring the subject-matter of the proposition to the Roads Committee with a recommendation that they should appoint a Sub-Committee to go into the matter immediately.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta suggested they should appoint a small committee of commercial men to guide the Commissioner in the matter.

"A DISGRACE TO THE CITY."

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said they realised that the Executive had considerable difficulty. Despite the assurances of the Commissioner, personally he thought he was too optimistic. The state of their roads was a disgrace to the city. The roads in Calcutta were infinitely superior to those in Bombay though similar heavy traffic prevailed there, and he, therefore, could not accept the argument that the condition of roads in Bombay was due to heavy traffic only.

Mr. Cowasji's amendment was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till to-day.

MR. JEEVANJEE'S REPLY TO LORD MILNER.

A POLICY OF RACIAL PREJUDICE.

DEMAND FOR TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee has sent the following letter to the Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

My Lord,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 25 enclosing copy of your dispatch to the Acting Administrator of the East African Protectorate embodying your decisions on the matter concerning the Indian Community in East Africa.

I send you herewith a copy of the cablegram I have received from the President of the East African Indian National Congress containing the terms of the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Indian Community held to consider the decisions embodied in your dispatch, as announced by the Governor at Nairobi on August 9. The Resolution expresses the grave disappointment and dissatisfaction of the Community with the decision taken by your Lordship in these matters. I feel, however, after the repeated warnings I have considered it my duty to give as to the strength of feeling naturally existing among my fellow countrymen in East Africa, owing to the disabilities and wrongs from which they have suffered so long, that your Lordship can hardly be surprised that their disappointment at a decision which fails lamentably to remove these disabilities and redress their wrongs is profound. The policy outlined in your dispatch to the Acting Administrator cannot be accepted as a settlement of the grave problem which confronts the Indian Community, who will have to consider what action they should take in order to secure from His Majesty's Government proper recognition of their claims.

I do not think any useful purpose would be served by entering at present on any detailed argument regarding the merits of the Indian case and the failure to meet it by the decisions taken by your Lordship.

I wish only to emphasise once more that what the Indians of East Africa claim is equality of treatment with their Indian fellow-subjects. Your Lordship proposes that they should remain in an inferior status in every department of life, political and economic.

Indian representation on the Legislative and the Municipality is to remain at a grossly inferior proportion to that enjoyed by the European Community, who are inferior to the Indians in numbers and wealth, whose period of settlement in the country has been infinitely shorter, and whose contribution, present and past, to the economic fabric and prosperity of the Colony does not for a moment bear comparison with that of the Indians, who founded the prosperity of the country, brought it to its present pitch and have played the largest part in its military protection and defence.

By what principle or argument can such differentiation of treatment be defended or excused except that of racial discrimination and assumption of racial superiority and preference which your Lordship is so anxious to repudiate.

That such is the basis of the policy so long pursued and now to be continued is admitted when your Lordship declares that Indians are not fitted to enjoy the franchise on the same basis as the European Community, a statement which, on behalf of my fellow countrymen, I desire at once most strongly to repudiate, though I prefer to refrain a discussion of the questionable claims of a considerable proportion of the European community in East Africa to be superior to anybody in this respect. Your Lordship's decision to enforce strict segregation of the coloured races and to maintain and even to enlarge the present restrictions on Indians in regard to the ownership, acquisition and transfer of lands is further demonstration of the spirit of racial discrimination by which the policy laid down is inspired, in spite of specious representations to the contrary. The whole principle involved in the attempt to confine residence on and ownership of land in the more delectable parts of the Colony to Europeans rests on this basis of racial discrimination, which your Lordship repudiates.

The test of "social convenience" and the other grounds on which your defence of this policy is based have no application in any part of the world where freedom and equality are the principle to be applied. The suggestion that one race or section of the community is entitled to monopolise the most desirable part of the country and that they are not fitted to live in those parts where the climate is less desirable, while others are, is preposterous.

Nowhere in the civilised world could such a system be maintained except on the basis of racial discrimination.

The decisions now come to by you mean that policy openly based on this principle of racial differentiation is accepted by His Majesty's Government and is to be applied in a colony of the British Empire which is directly under Crown rule and the Administration of the Colonial Office.

This is not merely contrary to all the principles laid down and accepted by the British Government and the bested traditions of British rule but is a direct breach of the pledge more than once given to the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. The effect of this betrayal of Indian rights and interests will be far reaching and will be felt throughout India as well as in East Africa. Indian who are equal subjects of the Crown find that in all the self-governing colonies there is a determination to exclude them as far as possible, and even when admitted to deprive them of their natural rights. But it has always been the plea of His Majesty's Government that it cannot interfere with the policies and legislation these autonomous States and it has always been advanced that these are countries colonised by white people, who are entitled in their own economic interests to exclude or restrict the immigration of Indians. But now we find that in an Indian Colony founded by Indians, whose prosperity depends on Indian trade and enterprise, Indians are expected to accept an inferior status and to be made the subject of racial discrimination in every respect in favour of the British Community, who are newcomers and a small minority of the population. If this is the way in which the interests and rights of Indians are preserved and protected, not by a self-governing dominion with whose policy His Majesty's Government cannot interfere, but by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for whose policy the Imperial Government is directly responsible, it seems that there is little to choose between the two, and Indians fare no better at the hands of the Imperial Government than at those of a self-governing British Colony. And it is clear that their only safety lies in the transfer of the Indian colony from the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office to that of the Indian Government who are the natural Guardians of the interests of India and the Indians in territories which have been colonised by Indians and where Indian interests overwhelmingly predominate.

In conclusion I can only repeat how profoundly disappointed I and my countrymen must feel at the failure of His Majesty's Government to deal with them with even-handed justice. They cannot accept the decisions stated as a settlement of their rightful claims or rest under the stigma of inferiority and deprivation of rights, to which they have a natural as well as an acquired claim, and they will not rest until this policy is reversed, their rights and interests duly recognised, and the control of the administration of the Colony transferred to the Government of India.

I am,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

A. M. JEEVANJEE.

COW PRESERVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your announcement in connection with the proposed Cow Protection Company, allow me to mention that in my previous letter published by you in the columns of your well known paper, I never for a moment implied or suggested that the Company which I proposed to float had any connection with the Company announced by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Gaiety Theatre and whose capital of one crore was offered to be under written by our well known citizen—I mean Lala Shivram Dass Bilsaria. My company is quite separate thing and I feel that there is room not for one, not for two but for many more companies, whose objects are cow protection *cum* business profits. The more the merrier. I do not aim at dealing with Bombay or Bombay Presidency alone. I am looking forward to a wider field. It is my desire to see big or small Diary Farms in or near all the important Districts, Taluks, towns in India supplying pure milk accessiblle to the poor and the rich alike. The price of pure and unadulterated milk must be such as may suit every pocket, may it be the pocket of a labourer drawing Rs. 20 a month or the pocket of a rich man.

As I have said above, I am aiming at starting a Company which will encourage Cow Protection and Dairy farming throughout India, yet I may mention that 2 Companies in Bombay are not too many. The population of Bombay alone is about 10 lacs and if we suppose that 10 per cent. of the population is using one seer of Milk daily then we require at least 1 lakh seers of milk. An average cow in India gives from 5 to 10 seers of milk during 24 hours let us take the maximum figure of 10 pounds thus we would require 10,000 cows for Bombay alone and to this must be added at least 5,000 cows will be needed to replace the cows go dry. In other words a company pays the whole of its devoted attention Bombay town only would require to begin 15,000 cows. To this number are to be infirm cows, calves, and other cattle, these this herd, to arrange for the meadows and pasteurs etc., and numerous other details will not be a small matter. The figures I have given are very conservative and when pure and unadulterated milk is availablle the number of consumers will not increase slowly but will increase rapidly. Let milk be available at cheap rates and let it flow like water and then alone, the object, for which one or more companies are being started, will be served. The number of cattle required after a few months will be doubled. The company which I intend floating will supplement the work of the Bombay Company and besides will look to District, Taluks, Villages, Towns for its field of work. The goal of both the companies is and will be one i.e., the protection of mother cow. Both the Companies will be ablle to divid. their labours and work in harmony, and thus will be in a position to protect a large number of cows besides helping the country in reducing the daily increasing child mortality to the minimum and in giving health and vigour to the nation, and cattle to the agriculturists.—Yours, etc.,

KANSHI RAM KHOSLA.

C/o The Industrial and Exchange Bank of India, Ltd.

(Post Box 22).

7A, Fort Street, Bombay, Sept. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days when people are coming out with different schemes for preservation of cows etc. it will be of interest to note that the Gujarat Agricultural and Industrial Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad has already taken steps in this direction. In the early part of this year when cows were freely exported to Brazil, this Company purchased some of these cows and saved them for the country. These are high class cows for breeding purposes. After the acquisition of these cows, some have been calved, and others are well advanced. The experiment is successful; and the Company proposes to collect a few more heads. The cows are kept near the City, so that a ready market is available for the milk; and people anxious to have pure cows milk have the opportunity. A few shares of this Company of the face value of Rs. 10/ ten each are still available.—Yours etc.,

HARGOVANDAS PANDURAO & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

The Gujarat Agricultural and Industrial Co., Ld., Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad,

Madhav Bag Road, Sept. 28.

RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert the following in to-morrow's issue of your widely read paper:—

I understand that at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council, Government propose to amend the Rent Act, with a view to enabling tenants ejected on false grounds to get back their premises. The action contemplated by Government is certainly deserving of commendation and I consider that if they go a step further and make the amendment retrospective with effect from the date of the passing of the Rent Act, they would undoubtedly confer a great boon on the entire tenant class in Bombay. I believe that the suggestion is quite feasible and our representatives in the Council will assist Government in adopting it. Although the Law Courts have hitherto been careful in the issue of ejectment orders, yet cases are not wanting in which profiteering landlords have succeeded in driving out tenants by showing them plans passed by the Municipality for rebuilding the premises, which however, have subsequently been let to others at higher rents. One such case has recently taken place in Barrow's Lane, Dabul, and the successful landlord seems to have persuaded the other landlords in the locality to adopt similar tactics to obtain enhanced rents.—Yours, etc.,

REGINALD D'SOUZA.

Bombay Sept. 2°.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 29th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 29th Sept. 1918.	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.00	37.39	22·99	66,49
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.00	45.41	22·66	75· 4
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0.00	44.15	23·65	70 81
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.00	44·72	28· 0	76· 6

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.773	Inches
Temperature of Air	83 8	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4	"
Dew Point	77.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.826	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.6	"
minimum do.	79.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE.ENE,NW,	
Movement of Wind	169	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	4.05	"
Do. do. year	40.71	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Pirse's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept	h. m	ft. in.	Sept		m.	ft. in
Thu.	30	m 0 18	28 9	30	m 6	12	17 1
	Oct.	0 29	27 11	Oct.	6	Sta	14 10
Fri.	1	m 1 0	28 9	1	m 6	58	17
		1 0a	27 7		7	8m	14 14
Sat.	2	m 1 44	26 6		m 7	58	18 1
		1 43a	27 1		7	48a	15 1
Sun.	3	m 2 30	27 11	3	m 8	28	19 6
		2 29a	26 5		8	32a	19 1
Mon.	4	m 3 24	27 2	4	m 9	30	19 3
		3 22a	25 7		9	34a	17 8
Tues.	5	m 4 30	26 6	5	m 11	5	20 1
		4 37a	24 9		10	58a	17 15
Wed.	6	m 5 50	26 9	6	m		
		6 5a	24 8			0 46a	19 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess; Agra reports a maximum of 105 degrees F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual except at Karachi and Bikaner. Day temperature is generally above normal; Bikaner reports a maximum of 106 degrees F.; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal except along the Kathiawar coast and rose to 106 degrees F. at Ahmedabad yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being considerable in Berar where Akola records a maximum of 103 degrees F.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.10in. rain. Skies are lightly or moderately cloud ed. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay and Karwar; night temperature is above the average except at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.89in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and at Sholapur. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being 9 degrees to 10 degs. in east Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average at Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Calicut reports 3.25in. and Trivandrum 1.06in. Day temperature is high except in south Madras, the maximum rising up to 106 degrees F. at Ahmedabad and Bikaner. Slightly unsettled conditions persist off the Malabar coast. The western disturbance in the north appears to be moving away eastwards.

Forecast.—Lost rainfall is likely on the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th September 1920.

A disturbance at the head of the Bay yesterday has nearly disappeared. A western depression has entered the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and south Madras, and local in Burma, Bengal, the North-west Frontier Province and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Kashir and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Myitkaina one inch; Silchar two; Barisal one; Drosh a half; Parachinar a quarter; Mercara one and a half; Madura two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 30th SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Depar. from Jun. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—0.08
Do. (29th)	—	—	—	—	—	—0.17
Jask	92.5	75.8	91	0	—	—0.08
Muskat	95·2	80.0	72	0	—	—0.17
Do. (28th)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108·1	76.8	68	—	3.80	—2.52
Rawalpindi	95	70.0	60	—	12 49	—9.81
Lahore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Risaur	10.48	77.5	44	—	4.48	—6.64
Ambala	102.	67.4	56	—	12.88	—11.85
Delhi	101	0 76.8	38	—	30.90	—2.17
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	104.	6 77.6	34	—	20.91	—2.49
Mainpuri	102.	1 71.7	59	—	20.11	—7.73
Jhansi	102.	0 74.8	40	—	19.00	—13.91
Cawnpore	108.	4 73 0	45	—	30.08	—11.85
Allahabad	99.	4 72.5	63	—	33.01	+0.62
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.	1 73.2	49	—	1.45	—0.72
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	97.	2 72.4	42	—	20.46	—2.56
Jaipur	101.	3 73.5	45	—	28.42	+7.24
Kotah	102.	0 77.8	54	—	21.15	+3 07
Mount Abu	82.	5 6.8	48	—	38.44	—22 13
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.	4 73 4	87	—	10.40	—3.10
Dwarka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veraval	83.	4 76.4	82	—	19 33	—1.94
Rajkot	98.	9 73.8	77	—	19.19	+5.84
Bhavnagar Para	98.	0 76.0	73	—	20.44	—0.97
Surat	96.	5 76.6	75	—	27.14	—11.91
Ahmedabad	106.	2 6.8	73	—	19.16	—9.10
Deesa	103.	2 72.4	70	—	13.69	—8.85
Neemuch	99.	0 72.0	56	—	27.58	+1.29
Indore	94.	9 70.9	72	—	34.00	+4.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.	8 69.3	67	—	30.74	+19.02
Saugor	97.	2 70.8	43	—	24.40	—6.48
Hoshangabad	94.	2 69.0	70	—	31.72	—1.77
Khandwa	99.	6 77.1	68	—	22.81	—3.07
Akola	103	1 72 0	52	—	10.47	—17.01
Amraoti	99.	7 73.8	49	—	13.76	—15.10
Nagpur	96.	6 72.3	60	—	23.32	—16.10
Chanda	97.	3 70.0	58	—	28.32	—18.51
Malpur	94.	3 72.4	62	—	33.96	—10 15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	81.6	86	—	39.33	—28.66
Ratnagiri	94.	7 79.9	82	—	55.99	—38.77
Marmugoa	94.	0 72.0	97	0.10	73.80	—12.59
Karwar	90.	2 79.9	95	0.05	76.98	—33 93
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.8	72.0	74	—	9.16	—9.57
Ahmednagar	92.	8 72.4	80	—	9.60	—8.78
Poona	85.	9 70.9	57	—	21.70	—1.02
Sholapur	94.	0 73.0	79	0.89	10.76	—11.42
Bijapur	94.	0 73 8	69	—	13.30	—1.79
Belgaum	93.	6 68.7	47	—	33.85	—6.01
Aurangabad	96.	4 0.1	55	—	7.77	—15.82
Nizamsbad(Hyd.)	87.	8 69.8	58	0 15	25.57	—12.50
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	15.08	—9.59
MALABAR & CEYLON—						—0.69
Mangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut	85.0	7.22	88	32.5	10761	+19.75
Cochin	84.	7 75.8	93	3.06	16342	+16.57
Colombo	82.	9 76.7	92	0.16	91.99	+1.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—					22.55	
Masulipatam	98.	3 80.0	76	—	15.65	—7.88
Bellary	96.	2 74.5	70	—	12.83	—2.04
Cuddapha	98.	9 0 6	65	—	15.74	—6.11
Madras	99.	4 78.6	66	—	5.36	—10.43
Bangalore	8.5	67.4	82	0.16	16.72	—2.60
Coimbatore	98.	2 72 3	75	0.03	4 62	—1.29
Trichinopoly	95.	1 77.5	74	—	9.76	—9.96
Negapatam	90.	1 78.9	73	—	9.67	—0.86

BE UP-TO-DATE

OBTAIN

12

— ADVANTAGES —

by using the newly Patented

SCHUKIR

LETTER FILES

They open like a book!

A POST CARD

Will bring our Representative at your office with samples.

Sole Agent :—

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

14, Hammam, Street,

BOMBAY.

'Phone No. 3739.

OXIDAZE TABLETS

For

Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.

Re. 1-4 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY MEDICAL OXIDAZE CO., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sole Agents :— T. M. THAKORE & Co. 36 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Literature and Sample free to Medical Profession on request

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

Cloth Store Merchants

LAHORE.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WHAT IS "STANDARD RENT"?

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Chapsi Umersi and Sons ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Keshavji Ramji, a firm ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, lessees of a godown situated on the ground floor of a house at Mandvi belonging to one Keshavji Damji, against their sub-tenants, the defendants, for recovery of rent at the rate of Rs. 305 per month on the ground that that sum was the standard rent of the said premises.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

Briefly stated the facts were that on 20th September, 1916, Keshavji Damji leased to the plaintiffs a godown situate at Mandvi for a period of 23 months, the tenancy to commence from 25th December, 1916. At this time the building was being reconstructed and the ground floor was expected to be ready in December, but as the godown became ready in February, 1917, the plaintiffs commenced paying rent from 22nd February, 1917. The plaintiffs sublet the godown to the defendants from the 22nd of February, 1917, for Rs. 275 per month. The defendants also entered into possession on that date. The plaintiffs as a matter of fact never themselves entered into possession except through their sub-tenant, the defendants. The defendants paid rent to the plaintiffs at the rate abovementioned up to 12th March, 1918, but thereafter they refused to pay that rent and contended that they would pay the standard rent, viz., Rs 110, per month, which according to them was the standard rent of the said premises. The defendants therefore paid Rs. 1,474 rent at the rate of Rs. 110 per month up to 27th July, 1919, and the plaintiffs accepted that under protest. The plaintiffs therefore filed this suit claiming Rs. 5,401 from the defendants at the rate of Rs. 275 per month from 13th March, 1918, to 20th March, 1920, after giving credit for Rs. 1,474 accepted by them under protest. They further claim rent at the rate of Rs. 305 per month, contending that that is the standard rent of the premises. The only issue in the case was as to the standard rent of the premises which the defendants were liable to pay to the plaintiffs.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that it appeared that Keshavji Damji, the owner of the premises, filed a suit against the present plaintiffs in the Small Causes Court to recover rent at the rate of Rs. 305 per month for four months from 13th March, 1918, to 8th July, 1918. The present plaintiffs contended in that suit that Rs. 305 was not the standard rent, but the Small Causes Court held against the present plaintiffs saying that Rs. 305 was the standard rent of the said premises. The said decree was confirmed by the Full Court. The said Keshavji Damji filed another suit against the present plaintiffs in the High Court, being suit No. 2974 of 1919 to recover rent for 13 months subsequent to the 8th of July, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 305 per month. The present plaintiffs had in that suit to submit to a decree for rent at the rate of Rs. 305 per month. In the present suit the defendants in their written statement alleged that the proceedings in the Small Causes Court and the High Court were collusive and that in any event they were not bound by the results of those suits. These charges of collusion were in the course of trial abandoned.

A NEW BUILDING FROM OLD.

His Lordship further said that Keshavji had spent money on repairs and reconstruction and the net result of his operations had been to put up for all practical purposes, a new building in place of the old one and if so the portion let to the defendants, viz., the godown in suit was a part of the new building. The whole building was practically rewalled, re-floored and re-roofed and a new chowk to bring in more light and air was made. One could fairly say that it was a new building. The standard rent was the rent at which these new premises were first let after the 14, of January, 1916. They were so let by Keshavji Damji to the present plaintiffs at the rate of Rs. 305 per month. But it was contended that assuming that these were new premises and they were not let on 1st January, 1916, the letting by the plaintiffs to the defendants at Rs. 275 per month should be taken as between them as the rent at which the premises were first let after the 1st of January, 1916, within the meaning of Section 2 (a) (i) of the Bombay Rent Act of 1918. This involved the contention that there could be different standard rents for the same premises as between different individuals and that while the standard rent between Keshavji and the plaintiffs for these premises might be Rs. 305 per month, the standard rent between the plaintiffs and the defendants was Rs. 275 per month. This contention was based on the definition of "Landlord" and "Tenant" in the Rent Act. "Landlord" according to the definition included a tenant who sub-let any premises and the expression "tenant" included a sub-tenant. The argument was that as between a tenant who was a landlord according to this definition and his sub-tenant who was regarded as tenant for this purpose, the letting to be looked to was the letting by the tenant to the sub-tenant. The only object to his Lordship's mind, of including in the definition of "Landlord" a tenant and in the definition of a "tenant", a sub-tenant was to extend the benefits of the Rent Act to sub-tenants, but his Lordship did not think that it was intended that the standard rent was to be determined by different standards between the original landlord and the tenant and between the tenant and the sub-tenant. Otherwise, the tenant, while himself getting the advantage of the Rent Act, would be able to profiteer as between himself and the sub-tenant. Let it be supposed a tenant took certain premises in 1917 for a monthly rent of Rs. 200 and then sub-let it for Rs. 300 per month to another person after the coming into operation of the Rent Act, he would be entitled to claim that he was liable to pay only the rent at which the premises were let on 1st January, 1916, which let it be supposed was Rs. 100 per month, while the sub-tenant would be obliged to pay to him Rs. 300, that being the rent at which the premises were first let after the 1st of January, 1916, as between them.

DEFINITION OF STANDARD RENT.

In Section 2 (a) (i) standard rent in relation to any premises was defined as the rent at which the premises were let (not sub-let) on the 1st of January, 1916. With reference to premises that were or should be first let after 1st of January, 1916, standard rent was the rent at which they were or should be first let (not sub-let). Standard meant a rule or a model and could only be one. The whole object of the Rent Act was to prevent tenants being made to pay rent which the Legislature considered excessive or unreasonable. In regard to the same premises, rent which the law regarded as unreasonable or excessive between the original landlord and tenant ought not to be regarded as reasonable between the tenant and the sub-tenant. Similarly rent which the law regarded as reasonable between the original landlord and tenant ought not to be regarded as unreasonable between the tenant and the sub-tenant. His Lordship referred to King vs. York, 1919, W. N. K. B. D. 59. The present case was no doubt peculiar, because the original tenants (the plaintiffs) took the premises at a rent of Rs. 305 per month and sub-let it to the defendants at a reduced rent of Rs. 275 per month. Such cases would always be rare, ordinarily there would be cases of sub-tenants taking premises at an enhanced rent, or the same rent as the tenant was paying. If the standard rent in relation to these premises was Rs. 305 being the rent at which they were first let after 1st of January, 1916, then the defendants were loable to pay that rent. There would be a decree for the plaintiffs as prayed with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

We Purchase and sell SHARES on the LONDON, CALCUTTA and BOMBAY Markets.

We make no charge for giving our opinion on shares.

We purchase and sell cotton,

The Investment Trust of India,

A. R. Bussey.

Manager,

25, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Pombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1697-20—Crawford B and Co, The Colaba Lands and Mill Co Ltd v Damodar Bhasker Mantri and ors.

1377-17—Mirza M and M, Manilal Itcharam Desai v Natwarlal Itcharam Desai and ors, Moti and D, Madh K and Ch, Daphtary F and D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

56-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Poorbai widow and ors, Manch and N. Rustomji and Gin.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Ran gooba Ghaty v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

S C Cs 860/12526-19—Malvi M R and Co, Vardichand Chaturbhuj v Ramchandra Somani, Bhimji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES

1358-20—Craigie B and C, Luis Dreyfus and Co a firm v Herji Shivji a firm, Mans H M and Co.

1576-20—Dharamsi and Co, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Shankar Pandurang Chowdhari and ors.

1762-20—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Shivrajmal a firm v Rahimtulla Alibhai Khushal, M B Chothia.

2034-20—Wadia G and Co, Joseph Reymund v J Reuben, Daphtary F and D.

2059-20—N G Dalal, Jeharmal Sarupchand a firm v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

1936-20—Dubash and Co, Merwan Khudabux Irani v Narsidas Gangji Popat, In person.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Venichand Rajpal and ors v Lukhmichand Maneckchand, Edgelow G W and Co, As per J O 3-9-20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1995-18—Khandvalla and Co, Narrotamdas Ranchoddas a firm v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas a firm.

259-19—Mulla and M, Pirosha Sorabji Gazdar v Jugshibhai Visram and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1614-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.

1644-20—Madhowji K and Ch, J Burjorji and Co a firm v Noormahomed Hussein and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1217-19—Jamsedji R and D, Kishandas Dwarkadas and Co a firm v Vithaldas Bhugwandas and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

571-19—Jamsedji R and D, Sha Chaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia.

1377-19—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Kallianji v C K Gandy a firm, Mehta L and Co.

681-20—Patell and Ez, Mahomedally Admani v Memon Abubakar Moosa, Merwanji K and Co.

1431-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co.

1189-19—Sham M and H, Parbhudas Surchand v Haji Karim Noormahomed a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1216-19—Jamsetji R and D, Sha Premchand Chagan a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Which stood **First in India** on four occasions in **Senior** and **Advanced** London Commercial Examination with prizes and distinection certificates will admit only **12 new Students** provided they are already employed. **Mr. Banaji's** F. N. F. A. (London), **Prizeman and Honorsman**, will give them **Free** extra hours and prepare them for Senior advanced London Chamber and other Commercial Exams to be held in May 1921. **None will be admitted later than 5th October 1920.**

MATHERAN

Royal Hindu Hotel

WILL OPEN IN THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES.

ROOMS CAN BE RESERVED NOW

Watch the opening date

Govindji Confectioner

CHIRABAZAR & GRANTROAD

'Phone 1656 BOMBAY.

THE AGRA DISTURBANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We crave the hospitality of your columns to enable us emphatically to refute the absolutely untrue statement made by Pandya Buldeo Das (in the "Pioneer" of the 25th instant) anent the reason which he considers responsible for the thrashing which he and his sons received while driving the other day. He attributes the attack made on him to the spirit of revenge on the part of the Mahomedans for his not having closed his shops during the Khilafat days, and to his neither attending the meetings, nor subscribing to the Khilafat Funds. The absurdity of this allegation will at a glance become patent to any one who knows any thing about the extremely tolerant nature of the Khilafat workers, and the aims, objects, and ideals which they have set up for themselves, but for convincing those who may not be aware of the endeavours that are made for obviating the chances of the sick and ailing experiencing any inconveniences, we may inform you that the Khilafat Committee issued express instructions and did all it could to dissuade the Unani Medicine shops, the Medical Halls (also Mills and factories), from closing down at all. Pandya Budeo Dass' charge, therefore, falls ridiculously to the ground. For no sane body of men could ever be expected to resent—much more swear a brutal vendetta—the practice of something which they themselves preached. Incidentally, we may also mention, that the Pandya was never especially asked to attend any of our meetings or subscribe to any funds; and hence when nothing was expected of him, no disappointment could have been occasioned which could, by any stretch of the imagination, be interpreted as having given rise to any bitterness of any kind. We think, if the Pandya had a little more insight into the peculiar working of the uneducated mind, he would have without much trouble "found out reasons" quite different from those which he considers responsible for his misadventure. The sad mishap, it appears to us, was due to nothing else but the excitement and frenzy of an unruly mob incensed by the sight of its co-religionists being overpowered by the great odds and thrashed by the Hindus. Far is it from our mind to extenate or whitewash the abhorrent acts of an irresponsible mob, no matter if it be Mahomedan, or the Hindu. These dastardly acts which could be multiplied ad-infinitum, of certain low class Hindus incited a similar type of Mahomedans who wreaked their pent-up wrath on the heads of the Hindus, regardless of who or what these particular gentlemen were. It was, we are almost sure, not as the proprietor of the firm of Pandya Budeo Dass and Sons but merely as a co-religionist of their antagonists, that this gentlem[illegible] homeda[illegible] one reg[illegible] But w[illegible] in a c[illegible] throw[illegible] Pand[illegible] haiya[illegible] they [illegible] cons[illegible] betw[illegible] the [illegible] far[illegible] cons[illegible] charges directed a[illegible] ly recognise and persistently advocate the necessity of forgiving and forgetting the past. Let us hope that the last word in this con-

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8, per 10 Gillette Blades stropper Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., (Op. Cornaglia), Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

nection has been spoken, and that here-after no more ink will be spilt or efforts made to dig up old graves to dangle before the eyes of the people the skeletons that lie hidden underneath. Yours, etc., etc.,

M. INAMALLAH KHAN,
Joint Secretary.
Agra Khilafat Committee.

SYED ZAKIR ALI,
Executive Officer,
Khilafat Committee, Agra.

DYER FUND AND "THE LOYAL PARSI."

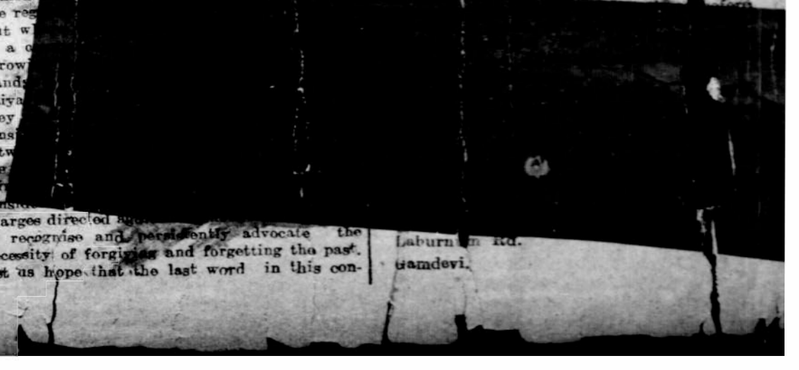
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every honest, God fearing Parsee has read with disgust the supposed contribution of £100, of a so-called "Loyal Parsi" to the Dyer Fund.

Let me earnestly and fully assure all my Hindu and Mahomedan brethren in and out of the Punjab, who have suffered excrutiating torture and utter humuliation and the wiping out of their bread-winners at the hands of tyrants of the type of Dyer and O'Dwyer, Bosworth Smith Johnson and Co. that every Parsee squeaky shares at heart the suffering of these unfortunate creatures.

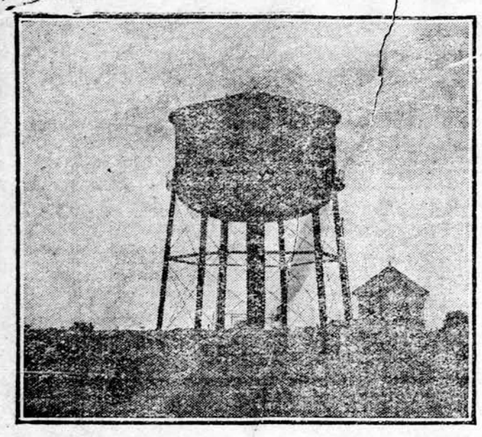
But these world-known dastardly atrocities in the Punjab and the patient sufferings of these helpless and [illegible] creatures are perfect blessings in disguise, as some of the class of men who rule us have been revealed in their true Satanic colours, and the deeds of these scalping savages who profess to belong to a cultured and civilized race, have shown to the world, what English barbarities stooped to do to show the "might and power" of the British Raj, by mowing down hundreds and crushing the spirit of poor helpless Indians, but never dreaming of the just retribution to the uttermost farthing, meted out to every soul by a kind and just Providence though the hour may long be delayed.

I have had many free discussions with some of the honest class of Europeans in our midst over the Punjab horrors and all of them had to hang down their faces in shame and disgust when a true picture of direct [illegible] barbarities committed [illegible]



Laburnum Rd.
Gamdevi.

Elevated Steel Water Tanks



OUR SPECIALTY FOR 30 YEARS

We design and build steel tanks of any practical dimensions for Municipal Waters Work, Automatic Sprinkler Installation, Government and Provincial Intsitutions, Rail-roads and private estates.

Also steel Storage Tanks for Oils, Molasses. Pulp Alcohol, and other liquids. steel Smoke-stacks and steel Penstocks and Pipe-Lines.

Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

SOLE AGENTS

GARLICK & Co.,

Engineers & Iron Founders,

JACOBS CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE FINEST FRENCH COGNAC

BRANDY.

COMANDON

WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED,

Apply Sole Agents :—

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS

22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR:

THE WORLD'S BEST MOTOR CYCLES

"Matchless," "Coventry Eagle,"

"New-Imperial," "Ivy," "Dot."

Deliveries from Stock

The Bombay Motor Service

14—19 PRINCESS STREET,

Off Queen's Road.

Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.

NOW IN STOCK

Monna-Vanna, Guerlain Houbigant, Roger Gallet and all other English Maker's

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Upcountry by V. P. P.

319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4

Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V-P, on 7 days approval.

FACTORY SALES COMPANY, (18) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

SILK SUITING CLOTH

For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING

of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE

of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

PLAIN BENARSI SARI 5 yds. x 44 ins.

of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

Shri Krishna & Co.,

Gadowlia, BENARES CITY.

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO

Near Cinema

Girgaum, BOMBAY

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANAMON, Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

Monsieur K. Ringger, Consul for Switzerland at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 1st September 1920.

A temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police on a monthly salary of Rs. 500, has been created and Mr. I. Robinson, 2nd Grade Inspector is to hold it. The appointment will be for a period of six months only and should take effect from the 1st April 1920. Mr. Robinson is permitted to draw the full salary of the appointment under Article 76-B of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Cambay State vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S.

Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, Principal Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of one day's furlough on medical certificate in continuation of the furlough granted to him by Government Notification dated the 6th August, 1920.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. O'Brien, on return from leave, to be Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi vice Lieutenant-Colonel K. S. Pottinger.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi, on relief by Captain A. W. T. Webb, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, pending further orders.

Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, on relief, to be Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta.

Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, on relief, to be Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kothari, reverting.

Mr. Nandshankar Motiram, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kothari, reverting.

Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. Abdul Satar Sobdar Khan, deceased, pending further orders.

Under orders from the Government of India the services of Major W. J. Powell, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment in the Jail Department.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. N. N. Master, Subordinate Judge of Bassein, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognzable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 150 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of he First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Thana, during the period of his deputation to that Court.

The furlough granted to Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., by Government Notification, dated the 7th May 1919, was extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India up to the 10th December 1919, inclusive.

Mr. W. Orr, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted privilege leave for six months from the date of relief.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S. on return from leave, to act as Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S.

Mr A H A Simcox I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. P B Haigh, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr J H Hood, I.C.S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr B W Kissan, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of East Khandesh, vice Mr. G. Monteath, .I.C.S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. A H A Simcox, I.V.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Nasik, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., is allowed an extension by two days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr G Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of East Khandesh is granted, with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. E W Grennan, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excist, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr W W Smart, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Commissioner in Sind, and Controller of Prices in Sind, vice the Honourable Mr. J. R. Cassells, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr H R Gould I.C.S. to act as Collector of Hyderabad, vice Mr. W. W. Smart I.C.S.

Mr. C M Baker, ICS, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Rao Saheb G. R. Kalyanpurkar is granted with effect from 25th September 1920, privilege leave for twenty-six days.

Mr. V. S. Kulolgi to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar vice Rao Saheb G. R. Kalyanpurkar proceeding on leave.

Mr. G K. Kumble to act as District Deputy Collector Dharwar vice Mr V S Kulolgi pending further orders.

Mr J Dodgson, Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, is granted with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and ordinary furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to tweny months.

Two months' leave is granted on medical certificate to Major W Ross Stewart, I.M.S., with effect from 1st October 1920, and

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Grafton Young, I.M.S., is appointed Surgeon to His Excellency from 1st October 1920, vice Major W. Ross Stewart, I. M. S. on leave.

The Honourable Mr P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 23rd September 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave for twenty-two days.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., is allowed to commute four months' furlough out of the furlough portion of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S. has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. Chintaman Dajiji Jumde to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe retiring pending further orders.

Mr. A. Grieve, Headmaster, Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi, is granted with effect from the 19th idem, privilege leave for three months and four days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for twenty-three days.

Mr M Webb, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. W T. Conway to act as Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

The services of Major W. S. J. Shaw, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on special duty under the Government of Burma.

Major S. W. Jones, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, and Medical Office, Yeravda Central Prison, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, during the absence of Major W. S. J. Shaw, I.M.S.

On return from leave Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Karachi Canals District.

The Secret of a Lovely Complexion

VEN-YUSA

BEAUTIFIES YOUR SKIN WITH OXYGEN.

TO-DAY, thousands of our fellow-men-folk are looking younger than their years; their skin is soft and clear, their complexions: their ful and peach-like. The secret is that they have become devotees of Ven-Yusa, the wonderful *Non-Greasy* Oxygen Face Cream.

Ven-Yusa embraces a unique novelty, for imprisoned in the cream, so to speak, is a store of the rejuvenating element of the open air, viz: Oxygen.

Thus as Ven-Yusa is applied to the face, neck, and arms, the skin receives a *rejuvenating oxygen bath.* In this magic way, the tissues are revitalized, clarified and softened, the pores are cleansed, and a natural clearness and flexibility imparted to the complexion.

As a tonic for jaded complexions, as a skin preservative, and as a beautifier generally, this fragrant Ven-Yusa is superior beyond comparison to all other toilet preparations. Ven-Yusa solves the secret of a pure and ever-youthful skin, and it is the ideal cream for our climate.

VEN-YUSA

The Oxygen Cream.

Sold by Chemists, Bazaars, Perfumers, &c., at R. 1 per jar, or by post from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; B. Brookes & Co., Karachi; or The Colombo Apothecaries' Co., Colombo.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

should at once realise that these complaints are the symptoms of deep-rooted Blood Impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more, because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief

complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years standing promptly attacks, overcomes, and finally expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and harmless to Old and Young alike.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, Messrs. G. A[illegible] & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

It goes without saying that

Saliwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at No. by Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, come to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

CHEAP STATIONARY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	8	0	0
" " 1000 "	16	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ons, 16 folios	12	0	0
" " 16 ons, 32 "	19	0	0
" Call Bell 3 inches ..	6	0	0
" 3½ " ..	7	0	0
" 4 " ..	8	0	0
Sequ[illegible]glish Ruler 18 Inches	1	4	0
Kolok C[illegible] " 12 "	1	0	0
Ladies' Nib [illegible] Files, ..	4	0	0
Bates Number[illegible] Box	4	0	0
Rapid Binder Files[illegible]ses)	5	8	0
Diana Blue-Red Pencils	70	0	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb,	4	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 .. doz.	4	0	0
Box File Fulscap Size ..	1	0	0
Mitchell No. 9, 10, 11	1	[illegible]	

Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking are our specialities.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Frere Road Fort, Next to Caxton P. Works.

Branch Kanga Bldg, Kalbadevi Road. *Tel. No.* 4564 BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA TILAK'S

Marble and plaster busts and statues ready for sale at the Premier Sculpture Studio of Mr. V. V. WAGH, junction of Sandhurst and Lamington Roads, Girgaum, Bombay.

Mrs. Besant writes: "The bust of Lokamanya Tilak is a speaking likeness."

His son too writes almost in the same strain.

Specially reduced prices of Lokamanya's Life size marble statue Rs. 21,000, statue 2½ ft., Rs. 3,000; bust 2 ft., Rs. 2,000 and plaster statuettes and bust of the above size Rs. 200 each. Miniature plaster bust of first quality 1 ft., Rs. 30 each, and second quality Rs. 100 per doz.

Life size marble statues and busts are executed to order for Rs. 25,000, Rs. 3,000 and above respectively.

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,

Prices strictly moderate.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Feed your Nerves and Brain
WITH
REGINUS
HEALTH STRENGTH
VITALITY REVIVED.
Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poisor scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS
RANAGHAT, BENGAL.

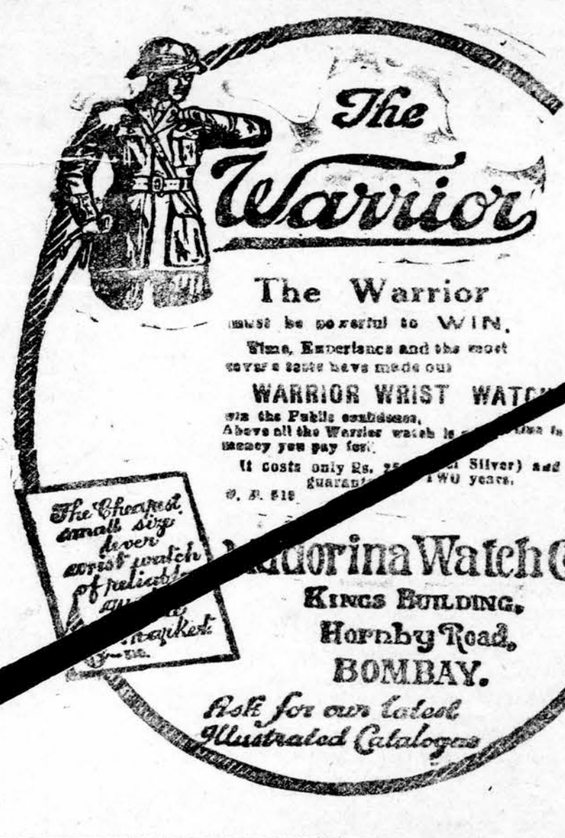
THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, where beautiful [illegible] of artistic design of gold, silver, beads, etc., have been manufactured.
COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness
The days are cold and coldness creates headache.
Hard work means brain fag
Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.
Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

P. D's Liquid Petrolatum per bot.	Rs.	3 8-0
P. D's Palol .. per bot.	,,	2-8-0
C.&B. Curried Fowl ,, doz.	,,	6-0-0
C.&B. Oriental Pickel ,, bot.	,,	0-6-0
,, ,, ,, doz.	,,	4-0-0
Sardines, Large .. ,, tin.	,,	0-6-0
,, ,, .. ,, doz.	,,	4-0-0
Keating's Powder, Small .. ,, tin.	,,	0-2-0
,, ,, .. ,, doz.	,,	1-0-0
Lunch Tongues .. ,, doz.	,,	7-8-0

PERRY & Co.
Chemists, Druggists and Provision Merchants,
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Pond
BOMBAY 4.



Why Walk? Push the Button and Talk.

BATTERY RINGING DESK TELEPHONE.

House Telephones :
High Grade.

For use between any two or three places within one's compound between floors of a building or between two or more buildings.

BATTERY RINGING WALL TELEPHONE.

THE YANKEE
Is extremely obliging. You can talk all day if you like and the Yankee will stand for it without a kick.

(1) 2 Wall Telephones, 2 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions, **Rs 150.**

(2) 1 Wall Telephone, 1 Desk telephone, 8 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions, **Rs. 175.**

(3) 2 Desk Telephones, 8 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions. **Rs. 200**

Fitted free at any place in Bombay
For mofussil, fitting charges extra.

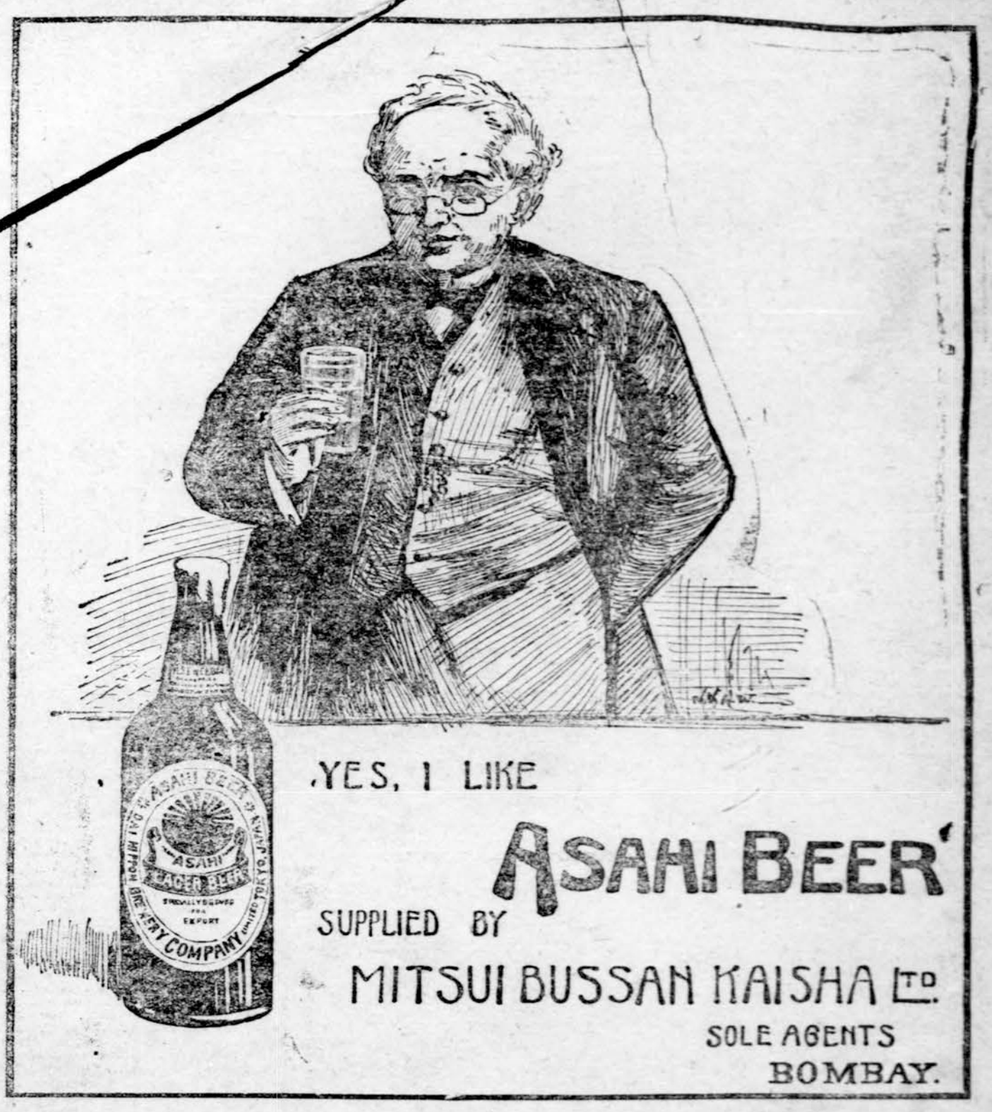
CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "CHIPHONE," Bombay.

Dr S. K. BURMAN'S
Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic
The Tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just and judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.	Kola—possesses special merit.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain	Kola—energy in every dose.
Kola—is a boon to inebriates	Kola—for young or old

A phia of 32 doses Price Rs. 1. Postage as. 5
For full particulars drop a card today
Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.
Telephone 1852
Telegraph "CAMPHOR"
Post Box No. 554
Agent :
A. M. Thakkar,
22, Princess Street, Hira Building, BOMBAY.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,
Bombay.



YES, I LIKE
ASAHI BEER
SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI, SHIPCHANDLERS IRON MONGERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Importers and Dealers in Engineers' Builders' and Contractors' too's of every description.
ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Office and Showroom—ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Warehouses—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD and 11 13-27-29 DHUNJI STREET Near MUMBADEVI

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!
If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.
The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.
Sole Agents for India :—
The Indo-British Trading Corporation,
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

ZARZINA
Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.
An ideal combination of Sarsaparilla with Gold. The best remedy for all sorts of impurities in the blood.
Stockists :—PHILLIPS & Co., FORT.
Sole Agents :—THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort.

Printed and published for the [illegible] at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadow Street, Fort.